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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE FRONT PAGE

Treaty And Communists

CANADA is now a signatory of the North Atlantic Treaty. Those who have been and still are opposed to the policies which that treaty embodies are quite frankly continuing to argue that in spite of her signature Canada should do nothing to carry out her obligations under it. They base their case largely on the contention that it is inconsistent with the Charter of the United Nations, which also imposes obligations and of which Canada is also a signatory. If the two pacts were actually inconsistent this would be a reasonable position, since citizens of a country which has accepted incompatible obligations must presumably be free to choose which one they want their country to carry out, and the earlier and greater undertaking should presumably outweigh the later and lesser.

But there is actually no such inconsistency. Article 53 of the Charter, on which the Soviets rely for their argument, merely forbids the taking of "enforcement action" by regional agencies or under regional arrangements without authorization from the Security Council, except against a former enemy state. The provisions of the North Atlantic Treaty do not contemplate "enforcement action" as dealt with in articles 52 and 53. Such "enforcement action" is something which can be taken at any time (against a former enemy state) without the provocation of any "armed attack" and indeed without any provocation at all. The provisions of the North Atlantic Treaty contemplate action to be taken under article 51, an all-overriding article which declares that "Nothing in the present Charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence, if an armed attack occurs against a member of the United Nations", until the Security Council has taken measures.

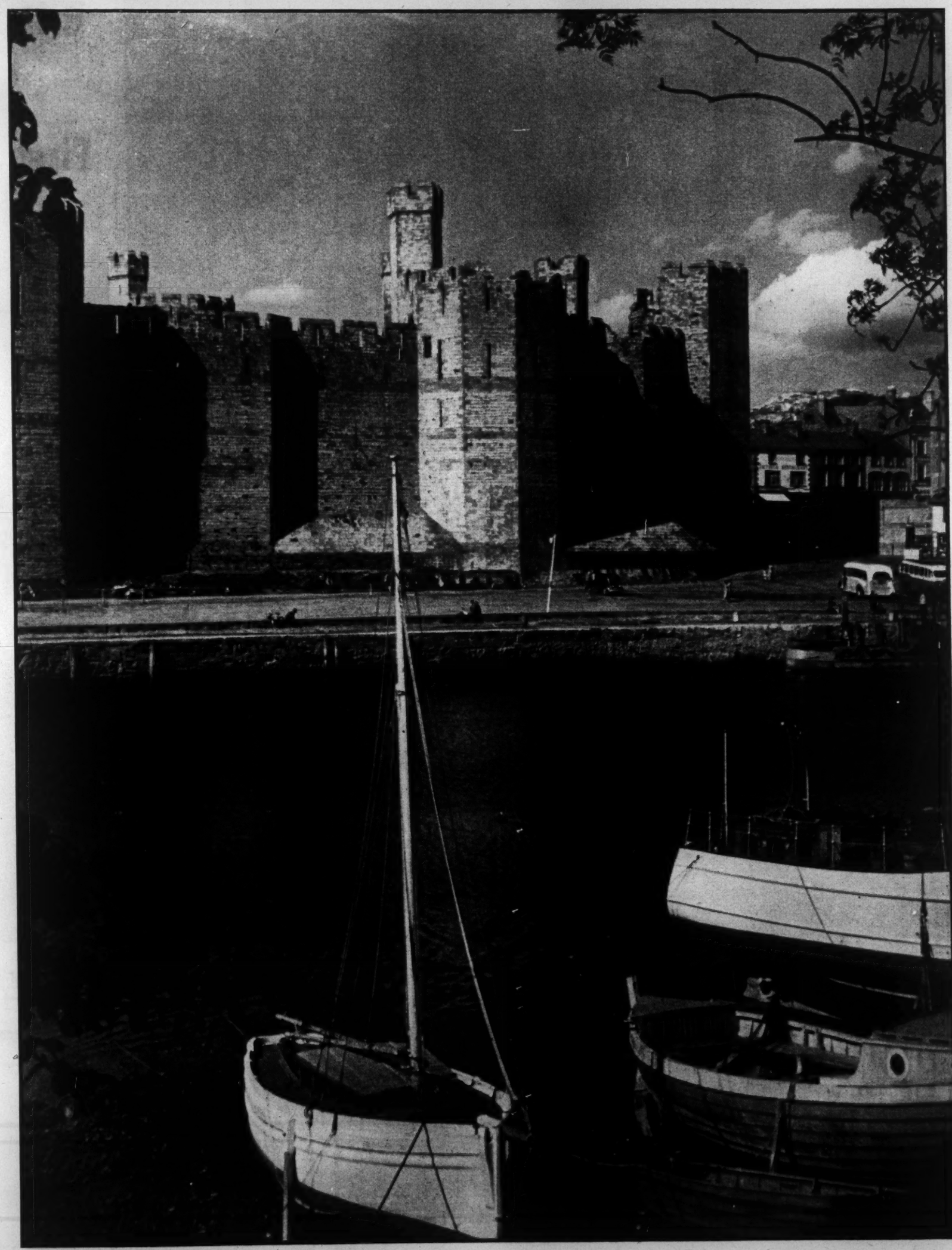
That article is absolutely unqualified and incapable of qualification. It was inserted in deference to the basic principle of the sovereign equality of all members, of which the U.S.S.R. was the foremost though by no means the only supporter in the San Francisco Conference. It deals with the case of an armed attack about which the Security Council has taken no measures. It gives to the member nations, so long as the Security Council takes no measures, the most completely unlimited right of collective self-defence from the moment when there is an armed attack against any one of them, subject only to the obligation to report the measures they take to the Security Council. It provides, not for "enforcement action", but for "defence". There is nothing, there could be nothing, in the Charter forbidding members to prepare for that "collective self-defence" which is specifically allowed to them whenever there is an attack and the Security Council takes no action about it.

Right of Exclusion

WE CANNOT get very excited over the action of the U.S. immigration authorities in returning to Canada two of the persons who attended the Peace Convention in New York. The right of entry into a foreign country is one which is always subject to the discretion of the admitting country; and friends of Soviet Russia are the last people who should object to the exercise of that discretion. Nobody could regret more than we do the fact that the state of the world is such that even very liberal governments do not consider it wise to allow every applicant to enter their territory, as they used to do in the good old days before 1914, but it is the state of the world that has changed and not the fundamental principles of liberty.

That the United States contains many persons just as dangerous to peace as any Canadians whom it could possibly exclude is obviously true, and so is the converse proposition that Canada contains people just as dangerous as any Americans whom we keep out. But

(*Continued on Page Five*)



THIRTEENTH-CENTURY Caernarvon Castle, birthplace of the first Prince of Wales, is typical of the beauty of the British Isles. For other scenes, ready to greet a record in postwar visitors, see pages 2 and 3.

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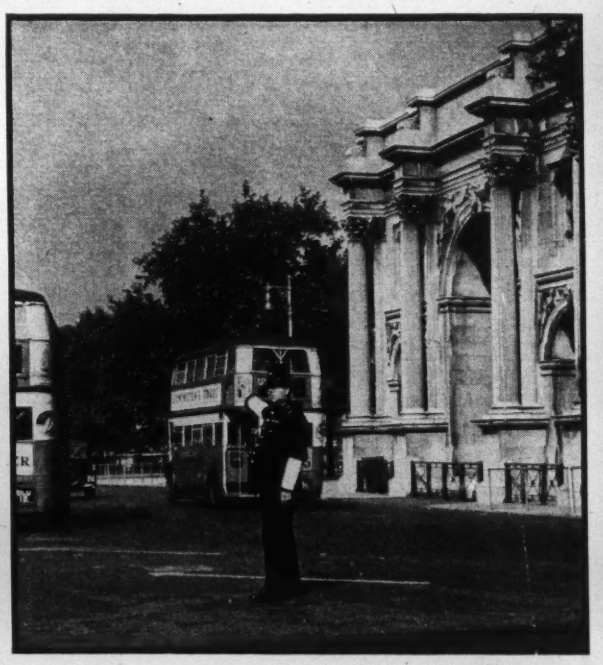
PORTS OF CALL

Britain Never Lovelier In Her First "Peacetime" Year

By REX WINHALL

Few visitors to Britain this year will miss making a pilgrimage to the Palace of Westminster, seen here from the south bank of the swift, tidal Thames. Victoria Tower dominates, with Abbey at left.

Wartime "stamping ground" of Canadian troops, the Front at Brighton has now taken on a new charm of peacetime.



Marble Arch is near the orators' corner of Hyde Park. The top houses police station.

Peace of the centuries is here reflected from the Huguenot weavers' cottages in storied Canterbury.

The world has no finer holiday region than Cornwall, home of rugged fisher folk and rugged scenery. Here is Kynance Cove, one of many such pirate haunts.

The upper reaches of the Thames are delightful to Londoners and visitors alike. This scene, near Windsor, is typical of the soft beauty of river and country.

—*Drawings from "What, No Ice?"*

LAST summer, visitors from all over the world set British travel figures soaring to record - breaking peaks. More than 500,000 guests of Britain flooded hotels, jammed transportation facilities and finally filtered out to the less travelled highways and hamlets in a grand excursion that attracted more than 160,000,000 foreign dollars to British shores.

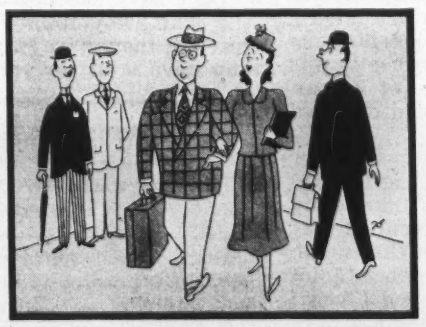
Canadians and Americans enjoyed themselves as they revelled in the atmosphere of such spots as Shakespeare's birthplace, the Tower of London and Canterbury Cathedral.

Some preferred the warm personal hospitality of the smaller inns and hostelries where landlords even served breakfast in bed. Others, from large city hotels, sought sight-seeing during the day and playgoing at night. Many headed south to the English Riviera or north to the quiet Lake Country. Most were agreeably surprised to find conditions not nearly as austere as painted by pessimists. In spite of rationing, more than one Canadian arrived home weighing more than when he left.

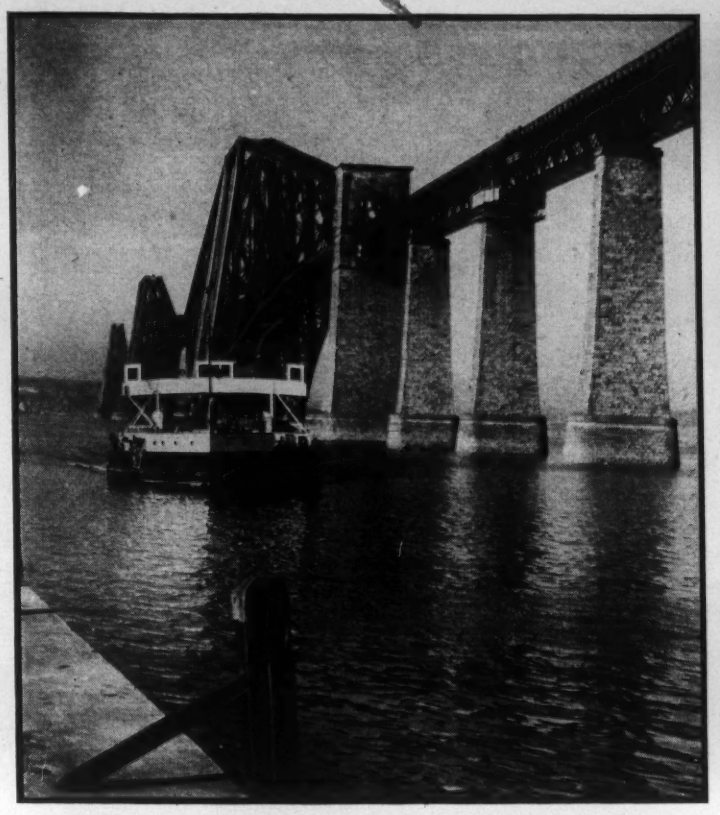
UNDOUBTEDLY, the Olympic Games coaxed many hard dollars to Britain last year but even now, with no event of comparable magnitude scheduled for this summer, travel agencies have reported a larger number of enquiries than they received one year ago. If the British Travel Association's estimates prove correct (and they did last year) more than 560,000 visitors will come to Britain this year. Indications are that the total earnings from the tourist trade will be in the neighbourhood of $200,000,000, much of which will be in hard budget-balancing dollars. Last year, tourism was England's greatest single source of foreign money. It seems reasonable to assume that the situation will be the same during 1949 which is regarded as the first postwar year in which full "peacetime" facilities will by available.

Among the feature events on Britain's 1949 calendar will be a repeat performance of the International Festival of Music and Drama in Edinburgh from August 21 to September 11. The world-wide recognition that this event has won in the comparatively short period of three years justifies expectations for even greater attendance during the coming season.

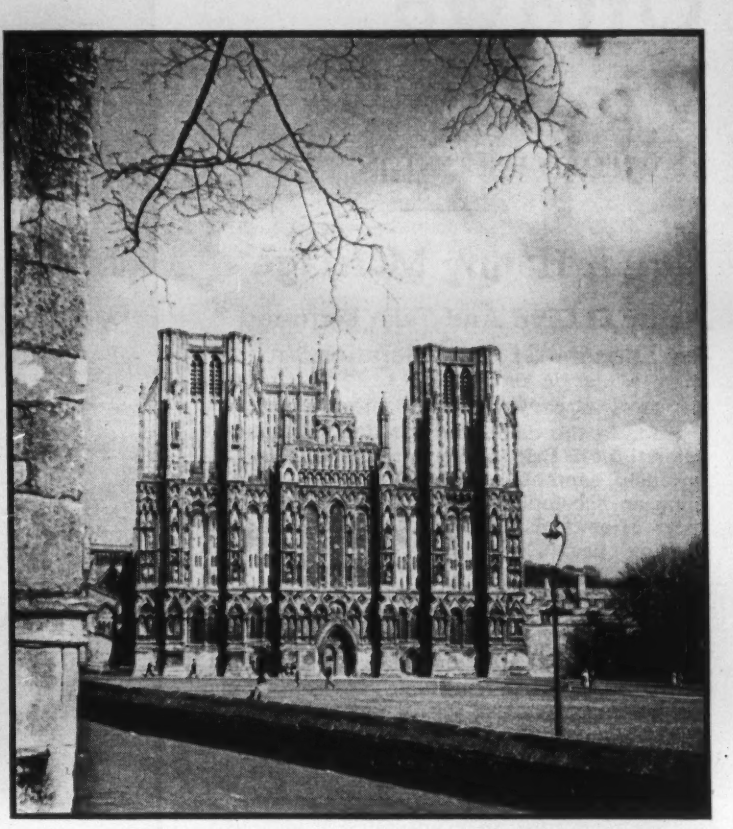
Many visitors last year were servicemen who returned to the country of their wartime service to travel freely and explore the country unhampered by restricting military regulations. These post-war travellers renewed many friendships.



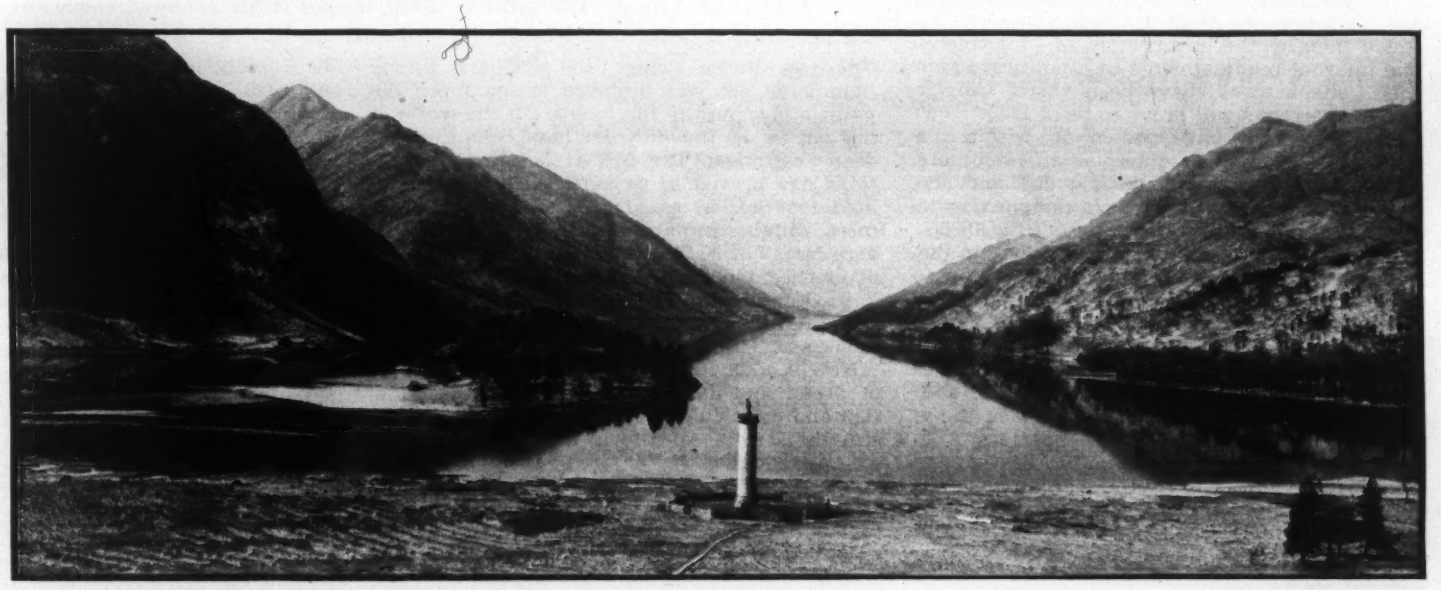
—*Photos courtesy British Travel Association*



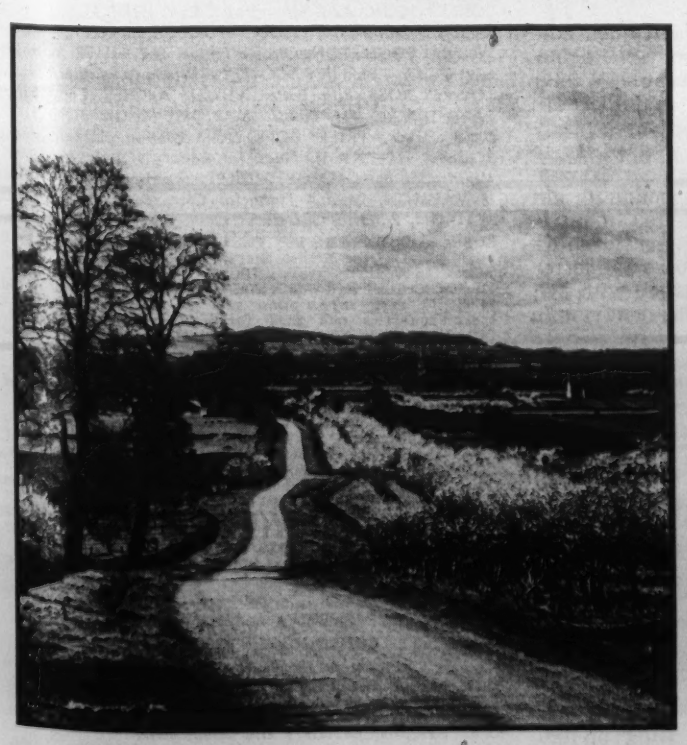
Still an engineering masterpiece, the famous Forth bridge is seen from Queen's Ferry, near Edinburgh.



Not among the more towering of England's cathedrals, Wells is especially rich in history and tradition.



Once across the border, the traveller will find in Scotland an entirely different type of countryside which may be reminiscent of Canada. Here is Glennfinnan, Inverness-shire, with Prince Charles monument.



Rolling roads and peaceful vistas are everywhere, especially so in the pleasant Vale of Evesham.

The Royal living apartments at Windsor Castle are here seen from within the grounds. More familiar to most visitors is the outside view of the huge round battlements which dominate the countryside.

Ottawa View

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

Like A Happy Marriage

Plenty of Give And Take Required For Success Of Confederation

IT HAS already become somewhat trite to refer to the emotional satisfaction that the union of all British North America, as first seriously contemplated in 1864, has now become an accomplished fact at last, eighty-five years afterwards, with every one of the then-existing provinces and colonies inside the union, and three additional provinces since carved out of the immense North-West Territories of those days. The dream of the Fathers is now about as complete as it could possibly be, so far as geographic sweep is concerned. The only further refinement or addition one can imagine would be the rise of the northern territories in industry and population to the point where a new province or provinces with their own legislatures and governments, will come into being north of the 60th parallel of latitude, and such an eventuality is obviously still a good way off.

In some respects it is greatly to be regretted that the invitation to Newfoundland in 1864, enthusiastically accepted by Delegates Shea and Carter to the Quebec Conference, was rejected then by the government of that colony. The internal readjustments to a political union with Canada would have been vastly simpler in 1867 than they will prove to be in 1949: Newfoundland might have grown up within the family of Canadian provinces as an even more vigorous member than she is today and she would have been spared some of the most acute destitution and political ignominy of the 1930's, by reason of the pooling of strength within the Dominion as well as the substantial enhancement in the national income of Newfoundland which membership in the federal union would have guaranteed.

Every political union is the end-result of a clash of conflicting forces and interests, and the union of Newfoundland with Canada is no exception. There have been supporters and opponents on both sides from the beginning; there will be losses as well as gains on both sides. But union would hardly have been consummated if there had not been a widespread conviction that the gains of union added up to a larger figure than the losses.

Any province which has hitherto enjoyed a measure of political autonomy makes substantial concessions when it surrenders to a distant capital and to alien administrators some powers over its activity and the right to impose and alter taxes. It gains greatly by incorporating itself into a much more powerful, prosperous and influential neighbor, whose fortunes it will share. The bitter must go with the sweet.

"BEACH IMPRESSIONS" by B. Cogill Haworth, A.R.C.A., O.S.A. This lively canvas was exhibited recently in the seventy-seventh annual exhibit of the Ontario Society of Artists. The artist is noted for her richly coloured comments on people.

The constitution which the Fathers finally hammered out was intended to maximize the gains and minimize the losses. On the whole it has not failed, though there have been times of deep pessimism. The B.N.A. Act in its operations has proved to be sufficiently flexible to hold together in reasonable amity nine provinces, ranging in nature from a placid "million acre farm" of 90,000 persons in "the Gulf" to a diversified industrial empire of over four million; Catholic and Protestant; French-speaking and English-speaking; mediaevalist and ultra-modernist.

Now it adds an ancient sea-faring colony full of proud and daring individualists possessing rich and possibly barely-touched resources, and situated so strategically in respect to the rest of Canada that its occupation by a hostile power would be a menace of the gravest kind. The addition of Newfoundland will tax still further those officials who are so often called upon to find some formula of agreement in the endless Dominion-Provincial negotiations. On the other hand the addition of one more "peripheral" province may reduce the threat that the Canadian federation may become unhappily dominated by one or two powerful provinces in the centre. The frictions and resentments plentiful enough in the story of Canadian federalism will not fail to re-appear in the relations between Newfoundland and Ottawa, one may be sure. But successful federation is like a happy marriage, there must be give and take; and the drawbacks are swallowed up in the gains.

A Glance At The Past

Retirement of Popular Minister Recalls A Simpler Society

THE retirement from the post of Minister of Mines and Resources of Hon. James A. MacKinnon, and his announcement that on medical advice he will not contest another election, gave rise to an exceptionally wide chorus of regret, and produced a cluster of spontaneous bouquets in the House of Commons which testified in unmistakable way how very popular the Minister has become.

He never was one of the political giants of the Cabinet, and yet by his singular charm of manner and genuine love of humanity he has been certainly one of the best-loved. Mr. MacKinnon represents a type of Canadian public man who is, I fear, rapidly passing out of the political scene: a man for whom a political creed is much more than an affiliation of convenience or expected gain, being rather in the nature of a religion. Such men came out of a simpler Canadian society when strong party feelings were the rule, and when such leaders as Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir John A. Macdonald and Edward Blake were almost deified by their ardent followers.

In our more sophisticated and more tolerant —possibly more indifferent—age there is something a bit quaint about the black-or-white party zeal of those days, but at any rate it produced men and women with an intense interest in every detail of public life; and in the earnest opposition of conflicting political philosophies there was a good chance that corruption would be rapidly exposed, and the more admirable political virtues uncovered and exalted.

An Ontario Background

Bruce County Politics Led To West In The Career of Mr. MacKinnon

I ONCE wrote to the Hon. James A. MacKinnon, when he was still a private member and a back-bencher, to ask him how he came to enter Canadian politics. His answer, which he offered to me for publication if I wished, contains an interesting fragment of Ontario local history:

"I was brought up," he wrote, "in an atmosphere of Liberalism, Port Elgin, Bruce County, Ontario. I remember as quite a lad, as boys did in those days, being a violent partisan of the Liberal candidate in the Federal election of 1896. When the results were in and the Liberal candidate defeated, I remember Robert Munro, the Editor of the Port Elgin *Times*, telling me that I shouldn't feel so badly, because it was my mother's brother, John Tolmie of Kincardine, who as Patron of Industry had defeated the Liberal candidate.

"I think about three years afterwards Sir Wilfrid Laurier came up to attend the Federal Liberal Nominating Convention in that riding of Bruce and suggested to the Convention that he did not think they could do better than name as their candidate the sitting member, John Tolmie, who had always been a good Liberal etc. etc. This was done, and my uncle was elected, being finally defeated on the Reciprocity issue in 1911.

"I went West in 1901" Mr. MacKinnon continued, "attended Normal School in Regina, and while there met the Honorable Walter Scott, then Federal Member for Assiniboia. In reply to a question, I told him I proposed teaching school after Normal and he advised me to try and get a school in Alberta as near Edmonton as possible and at the first opportunity get into Edmonton. He gave me a letter of introduction to Mr. (Frank) Oliver. After teaching one year at Lacombe, Alberta, I used the letter of introduction and secured a position with Mr. Oliver on the *Bulletin*, spending the next couple of years with him and taking an active part in the next two or three Federal elections and in the first Provincial election after the forming of the Province in 1905, being very close to the Honorable C. W. Cross, Attorney-General in the early days.

"Although I at that time and later took an active part in Liberal organization, I never at any time thought of placing my name before a nominating convention until I was urged to contest West Edmonton in 1935. I flirted with the idea a bit and found myself in a position where I could not very well with dignity withdraw, so I contested the election and was successful, the only time I have ever been a candidate for public office."

Mr. MacKinnon wrote this in 1937. Two years later Prime Minister Mackenzie King invited him to come into the cabinet as Minister without Portfolio. In May, 1940, he was made Minister of Trade and Commerce, a portfolio he held until he succeeded Hon. J. A. Glen as Minister of Mines and Resources last year.

FALLING ON SENSUOUS GRASS

FALLING on sensuous grass, caressing rain
Surprised us as we idled on our way
To seek the dainty violets that May
Spills from the vanguard of her lavish train;
Its lovely music comes to me again
As on this desolate November day
I memorize past words, and hear you say
How quiet its beneficent refrain.

Falling outside the door I'm looking from,
The rain's tumultuous arrows, tipped with steel,
Re-open little wounds that will not heal,
But ache in lonely waiting till you come.
In May it was no quieter, I know:
Only we were together made it so.

SOMETIMES I SEE

SOMETIMES I see, in embers in the grate,
Your face, beloved, and your eloquent eyes
Abounding with a wondering surprise,
Just as they used to look when mulish Fate
Had plagued my steps and made me rather late,
And I would rack my braining to devise
Some story, with a minimum of lies.
The while I hastened to your garden gate.

Then, when I poke the fire, you disappear;
Where, you alone can tell. I only know
The vision, vanished from the embers' glow,
Enters my heart, and, incredibly more clear,
Stencils a living portraiture of you,
In spite of all erasing I can do.

J. E. PARSONS

Passing Show

IT WAS a question whether the margarine or the butter producer was to turn pale, and the Ontario legislature naturally decided on the margarine.

•

PRINCESS FAWZIA MARRIED
TO DIPLOMAT IN ABSENTIA
— headline in Montreal *Gazette*.

Anyhow it isn't one of the United Nations, for we looked it up.

•

Questions about the whereabouts of dismissed scientists in Russia "lead away from the discussion of peace", says Mr. Fadeyev. How right he is!

•

President Thomson of the University of Saskatchewan will be succeeded on June 1 by President Thompson. Saskatchewan proofreaders will have to mind their p's if not their q's.

•

The U.S. will probably cut wheat acreage just as Britain puts on further bonuses for the encouragement of wheat raising. The U.S. is so rich it can't afford to raise wheat for export because other countries are so poor that they can't afford to buy it.

•

The Winnipeg *Free Press* has been running a series of articles on "Mr. Drew in Action", but it should have been preceded by a series on "Mr. Bracken: Inaction".

•

Two Hearts That Beat as Two

You sit beside me while I drive;
You mentally shift the gears;
I pay no heed, increase the speed,
And mentally box your ears.
J. E. P.

•

SOCIALIST FISH BOARD
ABANDONED BY SASK.
— headline in Toronto *Star*.

We told them there wouldn't be enough Socialist fish.

•

Lucy says she thinks it a shame to snatch the cake away from the Atkinson Foundation just as they have discovered how to eat it and have it at the same time.

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The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

there is not much that a nation can do about dangerous people in its midst until they actually break the law, whereas there is a great deal that it can do about dangerous outsiders.

There are two secondary questions involved, but they are for Americans and not Canadians to settle, and we cannot quite agree with the Canadian university workers in the United States who have suggested that Canada ought to raise them by means of a communication to the American government. The first question is whether the method of exclusion was a proper one—whether it is good international manners to pick up foreigners of some distinction, after they have been in the country for several days, just as they are sitting down at a public banquet, and tell them that they will be placed under detention if they do not leave the country immediately. The second is whether it was wise to expel these persons at all. Both these questions are being widely asked in the United States, and by Americans whose right to ask them is indisputable.

Educational Effort

THAT remarkably interesting enterprise, "Visites Provinciales", which annually effects arrangements by which some hundreds of English-speaking young Canadians spend several weeks as guests of French-speaking Canadians in the province of Quebec and a large reciprocal movement takes place in the opposite direction, has now been operating so long and so successfully that there is in Quebec City a club of the young people from that district who have taken part in previous visits to Ontario. (The organization is not yet in a position to serve other provinces, though there is a project for a Nova Scotia branch.) This Quebec club held a tag-day last year and raised over $500 for the work.

We know of no more effective method than "Visites" for promoting a better understanding between the two languages, and we feel that it ought not to be beyond the wit of the Transport Commission to devise a formula by which these mutual visitors could enjoy the same educational rate on the railways as do the students at the summer schools. They could not possibly be engaged in a more educational effort.

Tax Anomalies

A HUSBAND whose taxable income is $5,000 pays tax on any increment over that amount at the rate of 26 per cent. If his wife has an income of her own of $250 or less neither he nor she pays tax on it. Any income of hers above $250 is added to the husband's income for taxation purposes, by the indirect method of deducting it from his married exemption, until the wife's income reaches $749, when the husband's married exemption will have been reduced to $251. But the addition of the next dollar to the wife's income abolishes the husband's married exemption altogether, and so adds not one dollar, but $251 to his taxable income, costing him $65. This seems to us a trifle silly, and it looks like the result of some careless calculating when the 1946 amendments reduced the distinction between married and single status to a $750 exemption, no matter what the size of the income involved.

But this is only the beginning of the anomalies. Once his married status has gone, the husband is secure; no amount of increase in his wife's income can touch him further. But let us suppose that the wife is over 65; she can then have $1250 of income with no tax at all, so that after the dollar was added which made her income $750 and cost her husband $65, she can add $500 more without either of them incurring a cent of taxation. The reason is that *he* got no advantage from her age when *he* was paying her tax (on her income up to $750), but *she* gets the age exemption as soon as *she* becomes the taxable party. This seems just as silly as the other business.

Where the husband pays the tax on the wife's income he should surely get the advantage of the same exemptions as she would have if she were paying it. If we assume that the tax is really paid by the pair as a community, which is the usual situation, it is absurd to collect nothing on a wife's income of $250, 26 per cent (if the husband's income is $5,000) on each additional dollar up to $749, making $129.74, then jump to $195 for a wife's income of $750, and then add no tax whatever for the next $500 if the wife be over 65.

AIDERS AND ABETTERS ?

Theological Training

IT IS possible to have a good deal of sympathy with both the instructors and students of the "Baptist Seminary" whose management and discipline were recently the subject of an acrimonious dispute at Jarvis Street Baptist Church in Toronto, without feeling that an adequate theological training could very well be imparted in an institution so curiously organized. It was, we think, wise of the Baptist Convention of Ontario and Quebec to issue a statement drawing attention to the fact that the "groups of Baptists" involved in the Seminary dispute are not in any way connected with that Convention, and that the students preparing for service in the Convention's churches are not trained in schools "bearing that type of name", but in the Divinity School of McMaster University and the Faculty of Theology of Acadia University. The education imparted in these schools is of full university standard, and their staffs include men of the highest repute for both scholarship and devotion. The avoidance of a denominational adjective in these schools is deliberate, as also in Knox, Emmanuel, Wycliffe and many similar institutions. The McMaster classes are open to qualified persons from all churches, as is the case in most such schools and faculties, and only the benefits of certain specially earmarked trust funds are restricted to students preparing for the Baptist ministry.

Family Compact Stuff

WE HAVE not yet found anybody who thinks that the Ontario legislature would be bothering about breaking up the Toronto *Star* charitable trust if that newspaper were a supporter of the majority party. That the purpose of the bill introduced by Mr. Frost is to deal with the *Star* situation is quite frankly admitted by the *Star's* chief competitor, Mr. McCullagh's *Telegram*, which explains that the bill "restates the law to plug loopholes", and that the *Star* case is the loophole. That the *Telegram* happens to be an ardent supporter of the provincial government and the *Star* an equally ardent opponent of it is not mentioned in the article, and no doubt the *Telegram* would like to have us believe that this is pure coincidence. We have made an honest effort to do so, for we desire to think the best of everybody, but we have not succeeded.

And if there is any connection between the hostility of the *Star* to the government and the determination of the government to break up the *Star* trust, the situation is not one which friends of the freedom of the press can contemplate with much satisfaction. It means that the Ontario government is willing to use its sovereign power to chastise a journalistic opponent, by making unlawful something which it has already done and which was perfectly lawful when it did it. It establishes a most admirable precedent for future use by even more dictatorial governments of Ontario or other provinces. We can see the possibilities of a future Ontario government concluding that newspapers should not be owned by gold miners (it is not a completely unreasonable contention), or a future Saskatchewan government deciding that they should not be owned by anybody who has stock in a railway or an insurance company.

The Family Compact method, of raiding the printing-shop and throwing the type in the Bay, was much less dangerous, for it at least left the owner the recourse of a suit in civil damages, which in Mackenzie's case was eminently satisfactory.

Confusion On Taxes

THE succession duty is a tax on the transfer of property at death. It has no effect on the competitive position of a business which may happen to be part (or all) of the property transferred. The operating cost of a business which has changed hands three times in ten years is no greater and no less than that of a business which has remained in the same hands for fifty years. The cry that a business owned by a charitable trust has a competitive advantage over one owned by a personal and therefore mortal owner is entirely unfounded. And anyhow the Ontario Charitable Gifts Bill does not prevent a business from being owned by charitable trusts which never die and therefore never pay inheritance taxes; it only prevents any given business from being owned by less than ten charitable trusts.

The corporation income tax, though imposed only on profits and not therefore a business cost in the strict sense, is certainly an indirect addition to costs, in that it compels all capitalists to stand out for a higher rate of return, or at least a better prospect of return, than they would accept if there were no corporation tax. The thirty-year-long exemption of the Toronto *Telegram* from corporation income tax, owing to its being the property not of a company but of an estate, seems to us to have been considerably more of a disadvantage to the Toronto *Star* than the *Star's* passing without inheritance tax into the hands of the Atkinson Foundation could possibly be to the *Telegram*. The *Star*, it is stated, will continue to be operated by a company which will pay corporation income tax.

If there were any trusts in Toronto or Ontario whose place, to use Mr. Frost's words, "is not in the competitive business world where they can do incalculable harm to legitimate and competitive business," we should have supposed that the Ross Robertson estate, owning and operating the *Telegram* for the eventual benefit of a hospital (not ten hospitals), would certainly have been one of them. But of course the "news and opinions" disseminated, and the "doctrines and beliefs" promoted, by the Ross Robertson estate were not objectionable to Mr. Frost, and those which will be disseminated and promoted by the Atkinson Foundation are.

Gallows And Gaiety

THERE is no more delightful tale-teller in Canada than Louis Blake Duff, and execution by hanging is a fertile, if not precisely delightful, subject for tales. "The County Kerchief" (Ryerson, $3) is a collection of incidents in connection with hangings, mostly but not entirely Canadian. It is not a *plaidoyer* either for or against the death penalty, but it is certainly one for the utmost humanity in inflicting it and against the sadistic instinct which forms so large a part of the demand for severe penalties. Mr. Duff's instinct revolts against killings by the state, as does that of many modern-minded people, but his intellect is not wholly convinced of its being unnecessary.

For future editions we should like Mr. Duff to add the tale told by the late Sir Andrew Macphail concerning an early chief of the R.N.W.M.P. who had to preside at hangings in the remoter parts of his territory. The hangman was waiting for a rather atrocious murderer to reach the end of his last harangue to the public, and the murderer had begun to express his opinions in very picturesque terms about the police who had given evidence against him, and finally passed to the subject of their wives. "I think this man is taking advantage of his position", said the chief; "let's turn him off!"

Mr. Duff seems to have been misled regarding the picture of a double hanging in W. L. Mackenzie's "Caroline Almanac", published in the U.S. during his exile. The faces are not "whitened and featureless"; they are covered with bags, in accord with a very common practice of the time.

Those Reverends

WE ARE glad to have the assurance of the Brantford *Expositor* that it never has referred, and never will refer, to any member of the clergy by an improper title, and that its own stylebook has long carried the specific instruction: "Always Rev. H. A. Jones or Rev. Mr. Jones; never Rev. Jones." The *Expositor* goes further and assures us that it will never refer to a Moderator of the United Church as anything but "Rt. Rev.", to a former Moderator as anything but "Very Rev." and so forth. It is even apologetic because it does not spell out "The Reverend" in full, excusing itself on the ground that newsprint and typesetting are expensive. An engineer would perhaps have added that the abbreviation increases the number of Revs. per minute.

We wish the *Expositor* luck, but our experience with stylebooks is that they are something like the Declaration of Human Rights, a statement of an admirable aspiration rather than of an effective rule.

Toy Pistol Problem

IT WOULD be interesting to know whether the authors of that section of the criminal code which imposes specially heavy penalties for robbery accompanied by the display of lethal weapons were concerned about the danger possibly resulting from the use of the weapons or about the effectiveness of the threat upon the mind of the victim. A Montreal judge has recently rejected a plea based on the ground that the robber used a toy pistol. This judge evidently considered that the lawmakers were concerned solely about the psychological effect.

This decision probably represents the general opinion of the public at the present time, but we are decidedly doubtful whether it represents the intent of the lawmakers, and we think that the next time the code is overhauled some phrase to cover the idea of a simulated weapon should be introduced. It is possible to pull a very good robbery in these days without any weapon at all, by using the index finger inside the pocket of an overcoat, for it cannot be safely assumed that a criminal will have any objection to shooting through the pocket even at the expense of burning a hole in it. The psychological situation here is exactly the same as with the toy pistol, but we doubt whether the armed robbery section could be applied to it by even the sternest of judges, since in this case there is no "weapon" whatever.

EASTER BONNETS

("Easter bonnets this year, say the fashioners, will be essentially sane."—Toronto *Daily Star*.)

ITALY'S asked to join the North Atlantic;
No invitation has been sent to Spain;
Ex-Mayor of Toronto wins a horse-race —
But this year Easter bonnets will be sane.

Nations are signing treaties by the hundreds,
While obsolescent pacts go down the drain;
We need more hospitals for alcoholics —
There's no reduction in tobacco taxes —
But this year Easter bonnets will be sane.

We've charted some strategic Russian cities
In case of an aerial campaign;
Should Flagstad come, you must not buy a ticket—
Book-club selection warns we'll soon be starving—
Experts consider wheat a ware that's surplus —
But this year Easter bonnets will be sane.

J. E. P.

Threat To Liberty Clearly Seen In Central Welfare Control

By CHARLOTTE WHITTON

Dr. Charlotte Whitton C.B.E. has been dramatically in the public eye in connection with the study "Welfare In Alberta", which she directed for the Provincial Chapter, I.O.D.E., of Alberta. The references therein to the child care and protection services became the subject of wide public comment and, subsequently, the basis of inquiry and report from a provincially appointed Royal Commission.

Dr. Whitton believes that, while their references and findings should concern not only Albertans but Canadians generally, there are more fundamental queries involved. One of major import is to what degree can the welfare services pass to state control without endangering the freedom of the subject.

TODAY, the principles of liberty face a persistent challenge: how can we reconcile the welfare of the individual and the preservation of his liberty and freedom with large-scale participation by the state in social welfare?

If we search our past and present, safety suggests that we should so devise our taxation, grants-in-aid, and administration that, at all costs, we retain two guarantees of freedom of the subject. First: the retention of the close contact of the citizen with the need, and relief of the need, of the fellow-being for whom he is sharing responsibility, socially and financially. Second: the exercise of that responsibility in a personal and voluntary as well as in a general and statutory, capacity.

No matter what the scope of Dominion, or Dominion-provincial, planning and devising of social measures and provisions, we must retain the different provincial authorities (as the B.N.A. Act provides) as the basic "defining" powers. Local governments must be the fundamental administrative units.

An equally integral part of the same structure of our traditional freedoms is the participation of the citizen as a volunteer in the planning, financing and actual administration of the welfare agencies of the community. The right of the individual to do what he wants to do for others, of his own will, no less than what he must do, under the law, is a very real privilege of the free. The association of free citizens in voluntary organizations for these purposes is a characteristic of vigorous democracy.

But the voluntary agency and the statutory agency must remain close, in personnel and service, to the need which they are designed to serve. If the voluntary agency becomes an undertaking of highly specialized, centralized and remote control, it loses the inspiration of close contact with the infinite pathos, nobility and pity of "all poor foolish things that live a day". The citizen board member loses his sense of "mattering" and it is a short step from there to one of democracy's more insidious weakenings, "Why not let the government do it?" the government being, apparently, some detached organism for whose ways and works—and costs, the citizen thereupon ceases to have much conscience or concern.

Public Welfare in "the West"

There could be few more spontaneously sympathetic and generous communities than those of the Canadian prairie and coast provinces. Yet, due in some part to the great distances and scattered settlements, the mixture of population, the strongly socialistic and isolationist temperament of much of the United States immigration, strong municipal government and inclusive voluntary welfare services have marked only certain of the largest cities and a few outstanding districts.

"County" organization or government has been entirely lacking. Outside of urban centres, the small municipalities, incapable of developing their own responsible services, have become reliant upon highly centralized provincial services with whom their contacts are on "official", or civil service, rather than elective levels. This is particularly the case in Alberta, and, in recent years, to some degree in Saskatchewan.

To this development, the I.O.D.E. Study Report on "Welfare In Alberta" attributed much of what it criticized and declared. It alleged particularly that "in the protection and care of neglected and dependent children" welfare legislation and practice had "tended increasingly to the centralization of all powers and responsibilities in this field within the purview and powers of the provincial Child Welfare Commission and the Superintendent of Child Welfare. . . That specifically the powers to create wards of the government by ill-defined and discretionary power, to wit, 'by indenture, agreement or otherwise', permit of an indefensibly loose and arbitrary exercise of a power which, in the interests of parents, child and community, should be inalienably vested in a properly constituted court of record."

Points of View

The Royal Commission of Inquiry was precluded from recommendations on legislation, but it did comment: "This charge brings squarely before this Commission two different points of view and two different systems of child welfare. On the one hand, we have the system in use in Ontario (the Commission did not report that the same system is in force in some or major parts of all the other provinces but Alberta) where child welfare is dealt with at the municipal level, through the agency of Children's Aid Societies. . . Our system has tended, *ever since the formation of the province, and increasingly so in recent years, to view child welfare as a field in which the State should operate directly and be paramount.* There is much to be said for each point of view. . . *The people of Alberta chose the plan of centralization long ago,* and our child welfare program has developed along that line. Even if it lay within our powers to recommend such a change we think it is impracticable to retrace our steps, and, further, *we are of the opinion that centralized authority, properly administered and organized, may well be best suited to our conditions* and in the best interests of children and citizens alike."

"The expression 'by indenture, agreement or otherwise' appears to your Commissioners to confer an extremely wide discretion . . . wardship of legitimate children ought not, in principle, to be transferred in any other way than through an order of court."

The Commission Report contains another passage that might well arrest the attention of all Canadians: "The legislation in Alberta undoubtedly provides a background against which one might expect the appearance of a full-blown bureaucracy but there is no evidence that such exists, as your Commissioners understand the term. . . *We must find that our system is centralized in theory,* but, as previously stated, this has been the policy for years and we must assume that *it is the trend favored by the people of Alberta.* It is also evident from the legislation *that practically every conceivable power is lodged with the Child Welfare Branch, the Commission and its Sub-Committees but the evidence indicates to us that such powers have not been used to anything like the above extent."*

Full Control

In spite of the Royal Commission of Inquiry, certain amendments, introduced in the Alberta Legislature in March 1949, would seem designed to restore to the municipalities full control over their own child welfare officials. The proviso that every municipality will now be compelled to designate child welfare workers of its own will presumably limit operations of the central office to general supervision and to unorganized areas. Other amendments clarify and reassert the requirements for judicial procedure in important aspects of child protection and adoption.

It is probable that these amend-

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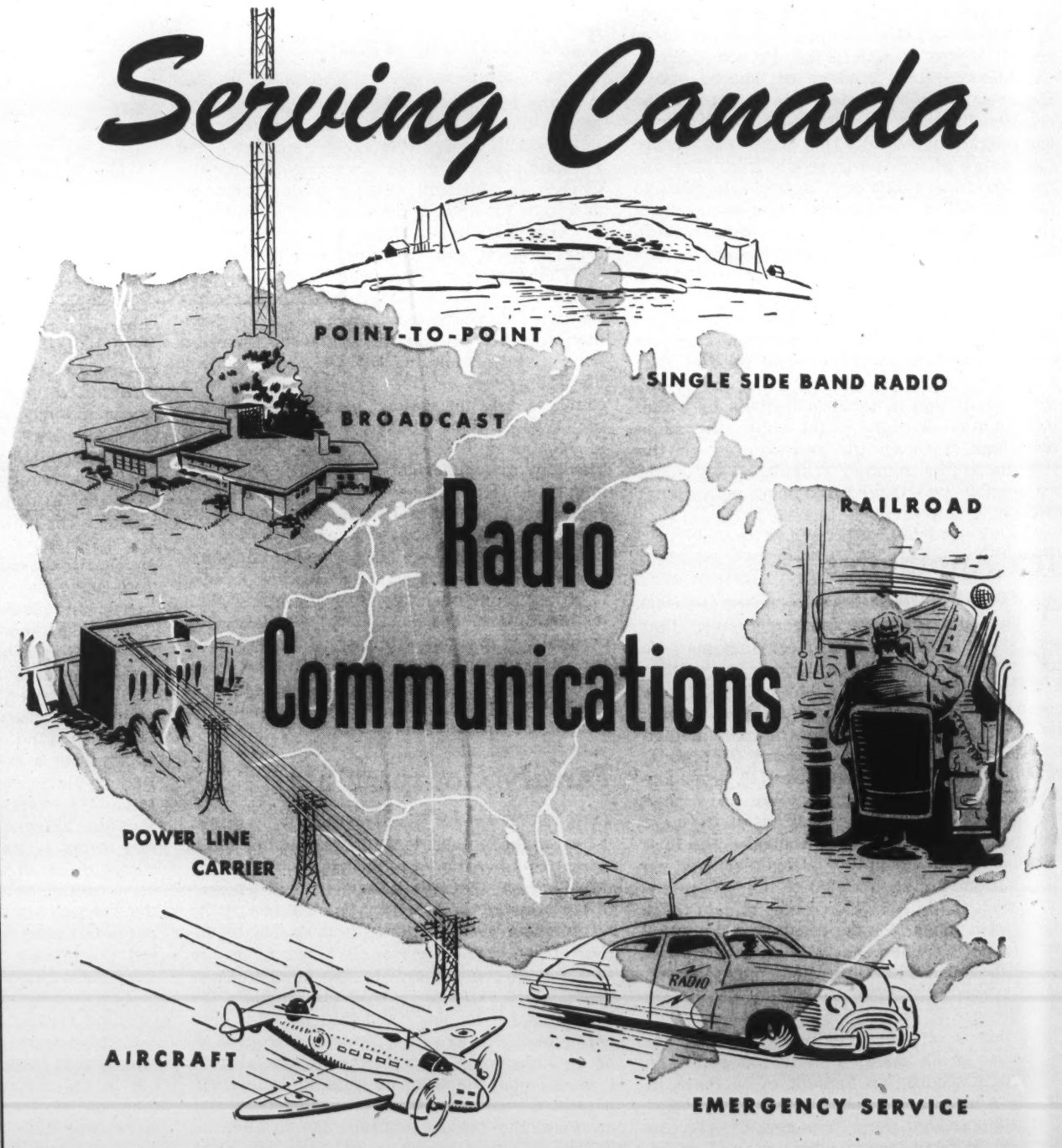

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ments are reactions to strong public opinion in Edmonton and Calgary, where the voluntary Councils of Social Agencies and the civic welfare committees have been pressing for freedom of action in furthering programs and services of a standard to which the province itself is not yet prepared to advance.

It is a healthy sign that public opinion can be so aroused for "It Can't Happen Here" has proved the swan song of freedom. Germany was one of the first of European states, faced with industrialization and the gainful occupation of mothers outside the home, to make special provision for child protection. Prussia in 1848, Leipsic and Saxony in 1858, enacted measures not unlike the subsequent Children's Protection Act of Ontario, introduced in 1893 by Sir John Gibson, and still the basic statute underlying all the Canadian provincial enactments.

The German system developed with supervising authority from the central government but with a decentralized local administration and the collaboration of citizens through the "Orphans' Councils", comparable to our Children's Aid Societies. All matters of guardianship required proper judicial hearing.

In the chaos and poverty following the First World War, the Weimar Republic passed the National Child Welfare Act of 1924. It provided for a Central Child Protection Bureau with integrated state bureaux, in turn linked with municipal bureaux. The entire structure was publicly financed and high standards of professional training and practical experience were prescribed for all staff *but* provision was still left in the law for the *delegation* of these duties locally, and particularly for the transference of guardianship rights to recognized voluntary agencies.

But with aggressive, well qualified, financially secure public welfare staff, the citizen members of local groups were gradually relegated to purely "advisory" functions, and, with the power of decision increasingly exercised by the civil servant, voluntary effort flagged. The urge for facility in handling cases led also to more assumption of power in the executive arm at the cost of judicial processes. There developed a strong, centralized welfare service, predominantly of public officials. Besides the children's state service, a system of state and district social assistance developed, also under public auspices and from public funds.

Smooth, Efficient

Everything was efficiently and smoothly organized with high standards of professional practice. It was a simple piece of mechanism, perfectly framed, to serve at once as an instrument to change the whole character of the state once it was desired "to use such powers". The state assistance system simply became the "N.S.V.", the National Socialist Welfare Organization, to which the compulsory deduction of all welfare levies were paid and by whom all distribution of aid was made.

By a decree of February 4, 1933, Hitler added membership in the Nazi party to the requirements of a qualified state welfare official and transferred all the functions of the children's bureaux to the N.S.V. Welfare Division. In 1935, the few remaining voluntary youth agencies were dissolved. Once in control of all child guardianship and placing, the welfare service set up its system of hostels, into which boys and girls were compulsorily removed for their "farm" or "apprentice" or "domestic year" in Nazi doctrine and regimen.

In 1936, a further decree required the state child welfare staff, still fully technically qualified, to be members of the Hitler Youth and transferred all guardianship functions to them. The parents of Germany ceased to possess their own children. An entirely *public* welfare system had been one of the major instruments to this end.

In Russia, the leaders of the revolution reached early for the control of the child. John N. Hazard, the American Bar authority on laws affecting the Soviet family, writes: "Political scientists and sociologists trained in the Marxian tradition saw in the rigid family code of Czarist Russia a force working for the retention of established conceptions and customs within the conservative disciplined atmosphere of the home." So laws were drafted "that parental authority might be undermined and children reared away from the conservative influence of mothers and fathers trained in Imperial ideology and traditions."

One of the decrees, issued within two months after the October Revolution (December 19, 1917), "liquidated" all the Czarist guardianship agencies. In October 1918, the People's Commissariat of Social Security became the "essential" guardian and all persons whose "interests were in conflict with the interests of the persons under guardianship" were precluded from acting as guardians. This made possible the transfer to the State of children of persons "declassed" as opposed to the Revolution. Just three months later (January 4, 1919) all children's services were placed under Lenin's "Council for the Protection of Children".

It is interesting, however, that by 1927, the U.S.S.R. had found that the central guardianship plan did not work; it "depersonalized" children so the scheme was decentralized and guardianship passed to the local Commissariats and Soviets. This also gave a closer control over what children might be left with parents, what ones removed from those "hostile" to the Revolution.

By 1936, the "nationalization" of the child had proved effective; it was officially reported that "playing no small part in the revolution in ideas which swept over the country, the passage of time has brought about the outnumbering of parents reared under the Empire by young mothers and fathers trained since the Revolution. This fact has made of the home a propagator of ideas more nearly in keeping with the principles of socialism."

Since 1944, the office of "Guardianship and Patronage" has been supreme in guardianship in the U.S.S.R., assigning children removed from their parents to relatives, or such "public organizations as trade unions, mutual aid societies, or collective farms" as that office deems wise.

* * * *

The conquest of freedom is not always a matter of armed attack; surely those who serve intelligently in the community may well be accounted part of the advance guard of our way of life.

BACK ON THE RUN to the joy of all Bermudians and to experienced travellers of all countries the refurbished "Queen of Bermuda" now sails regularly between New York and Hamilton. After years of absence on distinguished war service, the complete re-decoration cost $8 million.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

AN OPEN LETTER
TO ALL EMPLOYERS
About NATIONAL DEFENCE

FICE OF THE MINISTER
OTTAWA

Dear Sir:

You are undoubtedly aware of the importance of national defence today. Essential to the development of that defence are the men of the RESERVE UNITS. The service and wartime experience of the veteran and the alert intelligence of the younger element are vital to the development of plans for national security.

All three services have been actively appealing for men and the response has been good. However, many men who wish to join are in doubt on an important point which only you, as their employer, can answer.

They would be giving part of their time to Canada. Would you on your side release them for the required annual training period? This training is an essential part of their voluntary service. You can help them to serve Canada by granting them additional leave with or without pay.

The decision is yours. Your help is needed in building a sound defence organization to help insure the peace of Canada.

Sincerely,

Minister of National Defence

ROYAL CANADIAN NAVY (RESERVE)
THE CANADIAN ARMY (RESERVE FORCE)
THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE (AUXILIARY)

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

SIXTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS, YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1948

(Abridged)

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:

The high and profitable level of industrial activity which prevailed during 1948, with good crops in the West and a condition of almost full employment throughout Canada should have assured to your Company fair returns from its rail operations.

On the contrary, while gross earnings at $355 million reached a new peak, net earnings were lower than those of any year since 1905. The reason is found in uncontrollable costs on the one hand and regidly regulated rates and revenues on the other.

The rate of return on the net investment of your Company in railway property in 1948 was 1.8%. In the same year, on a comparable basis, the average rate of return earned by Class I railroads of the United States was 4.38%.

An increase of 21% in Canadian class and commodity rates, with certain exceptions, over the level prevailing since 1922 was made effective April 8, 1948, by order of the Board of Transport Commissioners, dated March 30, 1948. The overall increase, because of the fixed statutory grain rates, amounted to only 16% on the revenues from the tonnage handled. The benefit which might have been expected from this increase was more than offset by a heavy increase in rates of pay made retroactive to March 1, 1948, (which could have been avoided only at the cost of a nation-wide strike) as well as by steadily rising costs for materials and supplies.

Because of these greatly increased operating costs, the railways applied to the Board in July last for a further increase of 20% in freight rates. Shortly thereafter, the Governor in Council, in disposing of an appeal by a number of the Provincial Governments, directed the Board to review the objections of the Provinces to the Order of the Board dated March 30, 1948, concurrently with the hearing of the new application of the railways. Hearings were opened on these two questions in January 1949 and now stand adjourned to March 28 for argument.

Reflecting these conditions, the accounts of your Company show the following results for the year ended December 31, 1948:

INCOME ACCOUNT

Gross Earnings		$355,249,702
Working Expenses (including railway income taxes)		336,830,536
Net Earnings		$ 18,419,166
Other Income (after income taxes)		24,864,949
		$ 43,284,115
Fixed Charges		15,890,264
Net Income		$ 27,393,851
Dividends—Preference Stock:		
2% paid August 2, 1948	$2,278,841	
2% payable February 1, 1949	2,278,841	
	$ 4,557,682	
Dividends—Ordinary Stock:		
2% paid October 1, 1948	6,700,000	
		11,257,682
Balance transferred to Profit and Loss Account		$ 16,136,169

(The final dividend of 3% on the Ordinary Stock which was declared subsequent to the end of the year and is payable March 31, 1949, amounting to $10,050,000, is not deducted in the accounts for the year 1948.)

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Profit and Loss Balance December 31, 1947		$279,123,961
Final dividend of 3% on the Ordinary Stock, declared from the earnings of the year 1947, paid March 31, 1948	$10,050,000	
Amount transferred to Depreciation Reserves	88,568,940	
		98,618,940
		$180,505,021
Balance of Income Account for the year ended December 31, 1948	$16,136,169	
Portion of steamship insurance recoveries representing compensation for increased cost of tonnage replacement	669,922	
	$16,806,091	
Deduct:		
Miscellaneous—Net Debit	573,799	
		16,232,292
Profit and Loss Balance December 31, 1948, as per Balance Sheet		$196,737,313

HIGHLIGHTS . . .

	1948	1947
Gross Earnings	$355,249,702	$318,585,919
Working Expenses	336,830,536	295,693,730
Net Earnings	18,419,166	22,892,189
Ratio, Net to Gross Earnings	5.2%	7.2%
Other Income	$ 24,864,949	$ 24,788,927
Interest and Rental Charges	15,890,264	15,787,174
Preference Stock Dividends—4%	4,557,682	4,557,682
Ordinary Stock Dividends—5%	16,750,000	16,750,000
Balance for Modernization and Other Corporate Purposes	6,086,169	10,586,260
Tons of Revenue Freight Carried One Mile (thousands)	25,218,400	26,201,731
Revenue per Ton Mile of Freight	1.13c	0.95c
Revenue Passengers Carried One Mile (thousands)	1,523,514	1,665,585
Revenue per Passenger Mile	2.48c	2.40c
Total Pay Rolls	$229,969,419	$193,960,029
Employees, All Services	86,578	83,528
Average Annual Wage	$2,656	$2,322

RAILWAY OPERATIONS

Gross earnings in 1948 increased $36,663,783, or 11.5%, over those of 1947.

The increase in freight earnings amounted to $36,254,686, or 14.5%. Approximately $25.1 million were produced by the increase of 21% in Canadian domestic freight rates, effective April 8, and an increase of 15% in competitive rates, effective September 15. Increases granted United States carriers and made applicable in Canada on international, overhead and certain import and export traffic produced $11.8 million.

The volume of traffic carried, measured in ton miles, was 3.8% less than in 1947.

Lower earnings were reported for only one commodity group, grain and grain products. The decrease in the volume of grain handled on the western lines of your Company amounted to 27 million bushels, or 10.9%.

Passenger earnings decreased $2,049,575, or 5.1%, reflecting a decrease both in the number of passengers carried and in the average distance travelled.

Working expenses increased $41,136,806, or 13.9%. The general wage increase of 17c per hour, which was made effective March 1, 1948, added approximately $22.5 million to expenses, while changes provided for in agreements with employees in respect of wages, vacations and working rules, increased payrolls by $2 million. Increased material prices added approximately $14 million to the expenses for the year.

Maintenance expenses amounted to $140,887,368, of which $68,366,870 was for maintenance of way and structures and $72,520,498 for maintenance of equipment. The increase over 1947 expenses amounted to $23,825,446.

There was credited to maintenance expenses during the year an amount of $2,250,000, and a corresponding amount was withdrawn from the Maintenance Fund to which reference was made at the last Annual Meeting. Pending the outcome of studies now under way, the user rates of depreciation were raised in order to take into account increases in investment in depreciable property which have become effective since the rates were first established. This resulted in increased depreciation charges of $6,164,075.

Transportation expenses amounted to $154,068,982, an increase of $20,116,003, or 15.0%, over 1947. The following statistical averages are indicative of a continued high level of operating efficiency:

	1948	1947
Freight Train Load—gross tons	1,686	1,723
Freight Train Speed—miles per hour	16.1	15.9
Gross Ton Miles per Freight Train Hour	27,124	27,456
Freight Train Fuel Consumption—pounds per 1000 gross ton miles	119	115
Freight Car Load—tons	31.0	31.2

Railway tax accruals amounted to $8,024,445. Included in this total was an amount of $2,500,000 provided for Dominion and Provincial Income Taxes, a reduction of $9,500,000 from the 1947 figure. This reduction was due principally to the decrease in net railway earnings and to the segregation of income taxes between railway and non-railway accounts.

The net debits for hire of equipment and joint facility rents, amounting to $2,627,735, were added to working expenses in 1948, whereas in former years these items had been deducted from gross earnings.

Net earnings from railway operations were $18,419,166, a decrease of $4,473,023. The ratio of net to gross earnings was the lowest ever recorded, 5.2%, as compared with the previous low of 7.1% in 1946.

OTHER INCOME

Other income, after provision of $2,325,000 for income taxes, amounted to $24,864,949. This was $76,022 greater than the total shown for 1947, when the provision for income taxes was included in railway tax accruals.

Steamship, hotel and communications results were adversely affected by higher operating costs. Net earnings from steamships decreased $1,068,411, from hotels $723,705, and from communications $1,034,667 compared with the previous year.

Dividend income increased $5,259,054 mainly from The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited. Increased earnings due to higher world prices for base metals enabled that company to declare dividends and bonuses amounting to $11.00 per share, compared with $8.00 in 1947.

NET INCOME AND DIVIDENDS

Net income, after payment of fixed charges, amounted to $27,393,851, a decrease of $4,500,091 from the 1947 figure of $31,893,942. Dividends amounting to 4% were declared on the Preference Stock. A dividend of 2% (fifty cents per share) on the Ordinary Stock was paid October 1, 1948, and after the close of the year a dividend of 3% (seventy-five cents per share) on the Ordinary Stock was declared, payable March 31, 1949. As the Directors pointed out, net earnings from rail operations were insufficient for the payment of any dividend on the Ordinary Stock.

Earnings per share on the Ordinary Stock, after fixed charges and Preference Stock dividend, amounted to $1.70 compared with $2.04 in 1947.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

The Profit and Loss balance at December 31, 1947, of $279,123,961 was reduced by the amount of the 3% dividend on Ordinary Stock, $10,050,000, which was declared after the close of 1947.

The attention of the Shareholders is drawn to the transfer of $88,568,940 from profit and loss to depreciation reserves. Prior to 1933 your Company accounted for changes in property only at the time when renewal or retirement took place. In that year, accrual of depreciation was commenced in respect of steamships, and later progressively for other classes of depreciable property. In addition to provisions for depreciation made from annual income, certain transfers of available credit balances and amounts previously appropriated from surplus have, from time to time, been made to the depreciation reserves, which at December 31, 1947, amounted to $324,478,772. On the other hand the accrued depreciation at that date as shown by the depreciation reserves computed on the basis approved and recorded by the Income Tax Department, which include depreciation accruals from 1920, amounted to $413,047,712. As the depreciation methods now being followed in the corporate and income tax records are identical, it was deemed desirable to bring the accumulated reserves also into agreement.

LAND ACCOUNTS

Sales of lands and townsites amounted to $3,336,041, which included the old Hotel Vancouver site, 101,184 acres of timber lands, and 77,285 acres of farming land sold at an average price of $5.18 per acre. The remaining holdings of your Company consist of 1,684,041 acres, of which 1,029,445 are farm and pasture lands and the balance timber lands and townsites.

Your Company holds, under varying reservations, the title to petroleum rights underlying 11,378,677 acres of land in the Prairie Provinces. Though recent discoveries of oil in Alberta have proved profitable to your Company, it cannot be assumed that more than a relatively small part of this acreage will yield anything of commercial value. The policy of your Company has been to encourage development by making favourable terms to companies willing to undertake exploration and drilling. At the close of the year, 33,088 acres were under lease to various oil companies and 9,136,539 acres under reservation for exploration. Rents, royalties and reservation fees in 1948 produced $1,196,219, a substantial increase over the previous year.

Cash received on land account totalled $6,393,295. Disbursements, including taxes, were $1,272,803. Deferred payments on lands and townsites have been materially reduced during the past ten years. The amount outstanding at the close of the year was $9,077,867.

Though continued improvement in farm income rendered less necessary the concessions extended to contract holders in previous years, modified concessions remained in effect during 1948. Since the inception of this policy contract holders have benefited to the extent of $28,135,303.

BALANCE SHEET

Total assets at the end of the year amounted to $1,709,010,491, an increase of $60,556,668. Property investment increased by $49,449,510, details of which are shown in a supporting schedule to the balance sheet. The largest item of expenditure was $39,279,507 for rolling stock, of which $23,578,895 was for new freight cars. Expenditures on steamships totalled $5,262,628, of which $3,451,340 was for the construction of two new passenger ships for the British Columbia Coast Service. The option for sale of the old Hotel Vancouver was exercised during the year and the property was retired.

At the end of the year there was on deposit $16,698,580 of unexpended Equipment Trust funds.

There was little change in the total of either current assets or current liabilities, but material and supplies increased $12,773,244, while cash and Dominion of Canada securities decreased $12,876,373.

FINANCE

The amount of serial equipment obligations paid during the year was $10,264,000. This included $2,000,000 under Equipment Trust, Series "J", dated January 2, 1948, amounting to $20,000,000, referred to in the previous Annual Report.

As of November 1, 1948, The Royal Trust Company, as Trustee, entered into an agreement under which $17,000,000 principal amount of Equipment Trust Certificates was issued, guaranteed as to principal and interest by your Company. This issue, designated as Series "K"

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1948

ASSETS

Property Investment:		
Railway, Rolling Stock and Inland Steamships	$917,760,540	
Improvements on Leased Property	114,304,439	
Stocks and Bonds — Leased Railway Companies	134,172,370	
Ocean and Coastal Steamships	59,418,471	
Hotel, Communication and Miscellaneous Properties	98,856,977	
		$ 1,324,512,797
Other Investments:		
Stocks and Bonds — Controlled Companies	$ 69,915,412	
Miscellaneous Investments	46,994,057	
Advances to Controlled and Other Companies	8,857,539	
Mortgages Collectible and Advances to Settlers	1,360,672	
Deferred Payments on Lands and Townsites	9,077,867	
Unsold Lands and Other Properties	12,483,756	
Unexpended Equipment Trust Deposits	16,698,580	
Maintenance Fund	25,350,000	
Insurance Fund	13,188,540	
Steamship Replacement Fund	30,504,810	
		234,431,233
Current Assets:		
Material and Supplies	$ 49,486,147	
Agents' and Conductors' Balances	14,380,154	
Miscellaneous Accounts Receivable	20,209,438	
Dominion of Canada Securities	26,290,000	
Cash	35,145,313	
		145,511,052
Unadjusted Debits:		
Insurance Prepaid	$ 80,055	
Unamortized Discount on Bonds	3,240,099	
Other Unadjusted Debits	1,235,255	
		4,555,409
		$ 1,709,010,491

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock:		
Ordinary Stock	$335,000,000	
Preference Stock — 4% Non-cumulative	137,256,921	
		$ 472,256,921
Perpetual 4% Consolidated Debenture Stock	$325,588,729	
Less: Pledged as collateral to bonds and equipment obligations	30,150,500	
		295,438,229
Funded Debt		102,037,000
Current Liabilities:		
Pay Rolls	$ 8,071,951	
Audited Vouchers	14,359,066	
Net Traffic Balances	4,410,125	
Miscellaneous Accounts Payable	9,511,393	
Accrued Fixed Charges	963,390	
Unmatured Dividend Declared	2,278,841	
Other Current Liabilities	8,200,598	
		47,795,264
Deferred Liabilities:		
Dominion Government Unemployment Relief	$ 1,447,223	
Miscellaneous	3,057,320	
		4,504,543
Reserves and Unadjusted Credits:		
Maintenance Reserves	$ 25,350,000	
Depreciation Reserves	439,851,108	
Investment Reserves	4,015,422	
Insurance Reserve	13,188,540	
Contingent Reserves	4,119,173	
Unadjusted Credits	6,141,811	
		492,666,054
Premium on Capital and Debenture Stock		34,458,562
Land Surplus		63,116,505
Profit and Loss Balance		196,737,313
		$ 1,709,010,491

ERIC A. LESLIE,
Vice-President and Comptroller

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS,

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY:

We have examined the above General Balance Sheet of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company as at December 31, 1948, the Income and Profit and Loss Accounts for the year ending on that date and other related schedules, and have compared them with the books and records of the Company.

The records of the securities owned by the Company at December 31, 1948, were verified by an examination of those securities which were in the custody of its Treasurer and by certificates received from such depositaries as were holding securities in safe custody for the Company.

In our opinion the General Balance Sheet, Income and Profit and Loss Accounts and the other related schedules are properly drawn up so as to present fairly the financial position of the Company at December 31, 1948, and the results of its operations for the year then ended, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Company.

Montreal, March 11, 1949

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & Co., Chartered Accountants

maturing in equal semi-annual instalments from May 1, 1949, to November 1, 1958, inclusive, is payable in Canadian currency, and bears interest at 2¾% per annum. Under this arrangement, equipment constructed or to be constructed at an estimated cost of $21,250,190 in Canadian funds is leased to your Company at a rental equal to the instalments of principal of and interest on the Equipment Trust Certificates.

These transactions resulted in a net increase in funded debt during the year of $26,736,000 and a reduction of $268,000 in the amount of Consolidated Debenture Stock pledged as collateral.

PENSIONS

Effective June 1, 1948, your Company voluntarily increased pensions in the lower brackets, on a temporary basis, in order to assist pensioners in meeting the increased cost of living.

The number of employees pensioned during 1948 was 1,224 and 524 pensions were terminated by death and other causes. At the end of the year there were 9,636 on the pension payroll, an increase of 700. The present number of pensioners is more than double the number at the end of 1942 and more than three times the 1937 total.

Distribution of the pensioners by age groups was:

Under 60 years of age	439
From 60 to 64 years of age, inclusive	1,192
From 65 to 69 years of age, inclusive	4,594
From 70 to 74 years of age, inclusive	2,101
From 75 to 79 years of age, inclusive	850
From 80 to 84 years of age, inclusive	345
From 85 to 89 years of age, inclusive	90
90 years and over	25
	9,636

Expenditures for pensions during the year amounted to $8,580,464. These included the proportion of the pension allowances paid by your Company, levies in respect of employees covered by United States Railroad Retirement Act, and the annual contribution of $1,750,000 to the Pension Trust Fund.

EMPLOYEE RELATIONS

The request for a general wage increase made late in 1947 by representatives of practically all organized employees of your Company became the subject of investigation by two Boards of Conciliation established by the Department of Labour in the early part of the year. The majority report of each Board recommended an increase of seven cents an hour and the employees were advised by the railways that they were prepared to accept this recommendation. The employees rejected the recommendation and took a strike vote; subsequently the labour organizations ordered a strike to take effect July 15, 1948. The Dominion Government intervened in the negotiations that followed and your Company felt compelled to agree to a wage increase of seventeen cents an hour as being the only course that could avoid a general railway strike. The increase which was made effective March 1, 1948, means an addition to payroll expense for railway operations of approximately $27,000,000 per annum; the estimated cost of applying the increase to all employees of your Company is $32,300,000 per annum.

In 1948 the scope of medical services was extended by undertaking the annual physical examination of certain classes of employees as a further measure of protection to the public and to the employees themselves.

A standard induction procedure for new employees of all classes was determined upon during the year and put in force January 1, 1949. Its purpose is to establish minimum standards of qualification for new entrants to the service and is complementary to the physical examination on entry which was made a general requirement in 1945. It is intended also to assure that new employees have knowedge of, and regard for, Canadian Pacific service requirements.

CANADIAN PACIFIC AIR LINES, LIMITED

During 1948, the operations of your Air Lines resulted in a net loss of $193,645 as compared with a loss of $584,266 in 1947. Operating revenues increased 2.9%. Operating expenses were reduced by 6.1% despite higher costs of labour and materials.

The new routes first operated in 1947 continued to show satisfactory progress. The Vancouver-Calgary service, via the Okanagan Valley, was used to particular advantage in 1948 for the special movement of goods and passengers during the flood emergency in British Columbia.

Additional new routes were assigned and operated during the year, including the services between Vancouver and Whitehorse via Sandspit and between Dawson City and Aklavik. A licence was also issued to your Air Lines for a scheduled service between Montreal and Val d'Or.

A major development during the year was the designation of your Air Lines by the Dominion Government to operate two Canadian international air services in the Pacific region, one to Australia and New Zealand and the other to the Far East via Alaska. Development and organization work has been commenced and a contract has been placed for "Canadair Four" aircraft for use on these new routes which, it is anticipated, will go into operation about the middle of 1949.

UNITED STATES SUBSIDIARIES

Net income of Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railroad Company, after provision for fixed and contingent charges, amounted to $1,770,421, compared with $1,183,000 in the previous year. The improvement resulted from increased revenues produced by higher freight rates. A dividend of $1.00 per share on the capital stock was declared on February 17, 1948, amounting to $719,104, of which your Company received $359,829, the same as in 1947.

Net earnings of The Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railway Company amounted to $713,952, an increase of $176,492 over the previous year. The plan of reorganization of the South Shore, approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission, was approved by the District Court on July 31, 1948. It was subsequently submitted to a vote of the security holders for acceptance or rejection and the Commission has recently announced the acceptance of the plan by the security holders.

Further hearings in the reorganization proceedings of the Wisconsin Central Railway Company are being held before an Examiner of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

RATES AND SERVICES

References have been made previously in this Report to the general increase in Canadian freight rates in 1948 and to the application of the railways for a further increase of 20%, now the subject of hearings before the Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada. Assuming the maintenance of the present level of traffic, it is estimated that the overall increase in freight revenues, if the application is granted, would amount to approximately $30,000,000.

Hearings were held by the Board concluding in February 1949 on an application by the Attorney-General of British Columbia for a reduction of the Mountain scale of freight rates to the Prairie scale. The railways took the position that the evidence presented, showing the substantially higher cost of operation in Mountain as compared with Prairie territory, fully justified higher rates. It was further argued that any loss of revenue through adjustment of the Mountain scale should be made up to the railways through a general increase in rates.

The increases granted United States railways by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the application of these in Canada to certain classes of traffic by authority of the Board of Transport Commissioners have been referred to previously. Effective January 5, 1948, such rates were, on the average, 37.8% above the level in effect on June 30, 1946. In proceedings under Ex Parte 166, a further interim increase averaging 3.6% was granted, effective May 6, 1948. In the final decision in that case 1% was added, effective August 21, 1948. A new application for higher rates was heard in proceedings known as Ex Parte 168, and on December 29, 1948, the Commission rendered its decision authorizing an increase averaging 5.4%, effective January 11, 1949. With this increase in effect, rates are 52% higher than they were at June 30, 1946. This is in striking contrast with the overall yield of 16% from the increase authorized in Canadian domestic freight rates.

During the past year your Company has succeeded in having located on or adjacent to its lines, 596 manufacturing, warehousing and distributing enterprises. To serve 221 of these, twenty-two miles of siding were constructed.

Work on the centrally controlled classification terminal in the Montreal area which was begun in 1947 continued throughout the past year. Good progress was made in laying track and on construction of the necessary buildings.

In expansion of the policy of road-rail transportation your subsidiary, Canadian Pacific Transport Company, Limited, acquired two more highway trucking services operating in Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

STEAMSHIP REPLACEMENT

The EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND was released from trooping service by the British Ministry of Transport in May and is now being overhauled and reconverted for passenger service. It is anticipated that this work will be completed in the spring of 1950.

The EMPRESS OF FRANCE re-entered the Atlantic service in September, after being overhauled and reconditioned. She operates in the Liverpool-Montreal and Liverpool-Saint John service as a sister ship to the EMPRESS OF CANADA.

The EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA is still under charter to the British Ministry of Transport and employed in trooping service.

The PRINCESS MARGUERITE and the PRINCESS PATRICIA, both under construction for the British Columbia Coast Service, were launched during the year. It is expected that these two vessels will be placed in service in the summer of 1949.

The Canadian Australasian Line, in which your Company owns a half interest, resumed service between Vancouver and Sydney in August by the motor vessel AORANGI.

CAPITAL APPROPRIATIONS

In anticipation of your confirmation, capital appropriations in addition to those approved at the last Annual Meeting were authorized by your Directors during the year in the amount of $5,992,777. This included a net increase of $1,439,394 in appropriations for new rolling stock representing the difference between increased prices over the original estimates, covered in the case of outside builders by escalator clauses in contracts, and the cancellation of appropriations for 10 passenger cars. The other principal items were $1,070,570 for the reconversion of the EMPRESS OF FRANCE, $950,000 for purchase from Canadian Pacific Express Company of its office building in Montreal, various additions and betterments to communication facilities, and purchase and renovation of an uptown office building in Halifax.

Your approval will be requested also for capital appropriations of $30,365,889 for the year 1949. The principal items are as follows:

Additions and betterments to stations, freight sheds, coaling and watering facilities and enginehouses	$ 2,709,911
Replacement and enlargement of structures in permanent form	1,016,270
Tie plates, rail anchors and miscellaneous roadway betterments	452,953
Replacement of rail in main line and branch line tracks with heavier section	1,403,377
Additional terminal and side track accommodation	388,889
Additions and betterments to shop machinery	300,604
New rolling stock	22,913,353
Additions and betterments to rolling stock	880,250
Additions and betterments to communication facilities	236,096

The appropriations for new rolling stock make provision for 23 Diesel locomotives to be placed in service on the Montreal-Newport-Wells River line. This main line operation is well suited for the introduction of diesel power service and it is anticipated that important economies will be achieved. Provision is also made in the appropriations for 10 Diesel switchers and 2,240 freight cars.

STOCK HOLDINGS

The holdings of the Capital Stock of your Company at December 31 were as follows:

	Ordinary		Preference		Total
	No. of Holdings	Percentage of Stock	No. of Holdings	Percentage of Stock	Percentage of Stock
Canada	19,852	14.30	169	.46	10.20
United Kingdom & Other British	10,605	37.49	27,468	96.79	55.06
United States	31,494	43.41	82	.34	30.65
Other Countries	3,185	4.80	534	2.41	4.09
	65,136	100.00	28,253	100.00	100.00

DIRECTORATE

Mr. N. R. Crump, Vice-President in charge of all lines of your Company, was appointed a Director to fill the vacancy created by the death of Mr. G. W. Spinney, C.M.G.

The undermentioned Directors will retire from office at the approaching Annual Meeting. They are eligible for re-election:

HON. F. PHILIPPE BRAIS, C.B.E., K.C.; MR. G. BLAIR GORDON; MR. N. R. CRUMP; MR. W. A. MATHER

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Your Directors desire to express their sincere appreciation of the efficient service rendered by officers and employees. Two out of every five of the employees of your Company have been in its service for twenty years or more. This is an important asset to your Company in its relations with the public.

For the Directors,
W. A. MATHER
President.

MONTREAL, MARCH 14, 1949.

WASHINGTON LETTER

U.S. Is Looking To Louis Johnson To Unify Its Armed Services

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

AMERICANS are inclined to agree with their Congressional leaders and Winston Churchill that the future peace of the world hinges on continued Allied possession of the atom bomb secret. They are beginning to place some trust in the new Secretary of Defence, Louis Johnson, to increase national security by really unifying the U.S. armed services.

Within 24 hours after he had been sworn in as successor to James V. Forrestal, Mr. Johnson had moved with lightning rapidity to make the long-sought merger of the fighting forces a reality.

Here is a quick tabulation of what he did: 1. He ordered heads of the Army, Navy and Air Force to move their headquarters immediately to the Pentagon Building, that perfect bombing target which is the nerve centre of the American defence organization; 2. he announced that some 800 boards and agencies in the armed service would be abolished; he banned "personal or party politics" in the National Military Establishment; 4. and he warned that while heads of the incompetent would roll, he promised that "the people who are doing their jobs will remain."

And as a clincher to any doubting Thomas who might try to stir up more of the headline quarrels that have kept the Navy and Air Force apart, he said that he has pretty definite ideas what roles the Air Force and the Navy would take in the event of war.

While Mr. Johnson's appointment was in the nature of a payment of a 1948 election campaign debt by President Truman, the taxpayers are inclined to believe that they will get "something for their money" through service of the new Defence Secretary.

LOUIS JOHNSON, U.S. Secretary of Defence, moves like lightning.

Mr. Johnson has attacked his new job with such verve that already the commentators are conjecturing that if he keeps it up, he will be another strong contender for the 1952 presidential nomination. His sincerity about the Defence job prompts some to believe that he actually has his eye on the presidency four years hence if Harry Truman fails to run again.

A Hoover Commission "task force" on defence problems has criticized the Administration bill to create a permanent chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. This group claims that while it would greatly strengthen the powers of the Defence Secretary the bill might tend to make the department a "separate empire."

The Hoover Committee testimony caused opposition to break out in the Senate Armed Services Committee studying the Administration bill. Thus, Mr. Johnson may find it hard slugging, as he gets farther into his job, but he can be depended on to try to bring more order out of the disorder of the U.S. defence organization.

He likely agrees with Senate Armed Services Chairman, Senator Millard Tydings of Maryland, that "the atomic bomb is the keystone to our defence, but of course we need other military arms to prevent World War III."

PURELY FOR DEFENCE

U.S. Tells Russia Atlantic Pact OK

The U.S. State Department has responded to the blasts issued from the Kremlin at the North Atlantic Security Pact with a statement issued through an official, that Russia need not fear the new Western Power treaty. All the Soviet has to do is NOT attack any member nation, this spokesman pointedly observed.

The Act, he added, is purely defensive and any nation that doubts its effectiveness or validity should refrain from attacking any other member country.

This international flurry about the North Atlantic Pact, preceded the initial meetings to prepare for the signing of the agreement. The Foreign policy spokesmen of all treaty nations were in Washington for the signing ceremony. Represented were the United States, Great Britain, Canada, France, Norway, Belgium, Luxembourg, Italy, Netherlands, Denmark.

The North Atlantic Pact faces a big hurdle as to what Congress will do with the agreement.

Foreign Minister Paul Henry Spaak of Belgium denied the Russian charge that the new military alliance is aggressive. Mr. Spaak took a positive view of the Red note, pointing out that "the most important thing in the note" is the statement that Russia does not have aggressive aims.

The Administration planned to be ready for Congress when the security agreement comes up for approval with a bill to authorize funds for the Communist-resisting North Atlantic Pact.

The bill was to ask authority for one billion to two billion dollars worth of supplies for the program. Influential members of Congress hope this figure can be reduced.

The Administration regards the treaty and its supplementary legislation as a mutual-assistance plan. The U.S. is expected to make up military deficiencies which other allied nations, severely damaged during the war, are unable to meet.

The Pact was to be presented as a subsidiary to E. C. A., the Economic Recovery Program, and also as a means of helping Western European nations to act jointly to hold gains made since the war.

President Truman requested passage of the 1950 Marshall Plan appropriations, charging that a Republican-led drive seeks to lop millions and possibly billions of dollars from American aid to Europe.

Senator Taft advocated cutting 10 per cent from foreign aid and all Federal spending. Senator Wherry of Nebraska would cut the $5,580,000,000 E.C.A. fund to $3,638,000,000 and spread it over 12 months instead of 15. Senator Capehart of Indiana wanted to limit E.C.A. funds to three billion dollars overall.

INFLATION OR DEFLATION?

Chances Of Getting Control Powers

More drops in prices of foods, clothing and commodities have caused business people to look for a recession, but Mr. Truman thinks that inflation is still a threat.

Observers thought that a U.S. statistician, Dr. Ewan Clague, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, had knocked the props out from Mr. Truman in a recent speech. However, Dr. Clague has now explained that he did not predict a 10 per cent drop in prices in 1949. He actually said that there might be a drop of 10 per cent on an average in the next few years.

The President, at his press conference, made a bid for his requested four million-dollar increase in taxes. He said that the nation's welfare would be threatened if there was a Federal deficit.

Mr. Truman differed completely with Senator George of Alabama, who believes that a tax increase at the present time could cause a depression.

He wants instalment buying curbs extended beyond June. He believes that the trend toward inflation has been halted by his own request for anti-inflation powers and he told reporters that the recent price declines are only a temporary let-up on inflationary pressures.

Key Democratic Senators believe the prospect is dim for Mr. Truman to be granted the inflation-control powers. Senator O'Mahoney of Wyoming believes "it would be wise to have the (standby price and rationing) authority, but chances probably are remote now of getting them."

Mr. Truman wants the full amount of E.C.A. funds asked by Marshall Plan Administrator Paul G. Hoffman. And the Administration through State Secretary Acheson is doing its best to get a North Atlantic Security treaty signed.

The U.S. is strongly defence-minded, and Winston Churchill's comments have helped to increase that realization of the need of adequate defence.

TRUMAN BODY BLOW

Delay On Labor Bill Would Be Harmful

Likelihood of delays in the expected repeal of the Taft-Hartley labor management bill means another blow to President Harry S. Truman.

Organized labor, which went all out for the election of Mr. Truman, wants the Taft-Hartley bill repealed in toto, but Senators who once thought repeal was assured, are now pessimistic.

The John L. Lewis coal miners' walkout in protest against appointment of John Boyd as Bureau of Mines director, was one development that has gone against Taft-Hartley repeal.

It won a lot of votes for retaining the T-H provision which permits the government to take out injunctions against national emergency strikes.

The Republican-Southern Democratic coalition is another development which has stalled action on the labor control bills.

Despite Mr. Truman's new friendly approach to Congressmen, this co-operation between Republicans and the Democrats from Dixie has compelled the 81st Congress to ignore presidential recommendations on a wide variety of subjects.

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LIGHTER SIDE

The Common, Or Forgotten, Man

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

WHATEVER has become of the Common Man?

In the late war and early postwar years the Common Man was riding on a high crest of publicity. He was the topic of sermons, speeches and lead editorials and he was constantly turning up at socially conscious dinner tables. Everybody was aware of him and anxious to do well by him. None had ever actually met the Common Man, yet almost everyone claimed to know what he was like, and what he wanted, and, especially, what was good for him.

The Common Man, as he presented himself to the public imagination, was nondescript in color, feature and origin. He was built rather close to the ground, both physically and intellectually. He wasn't a thinker and was easily confused by small issues. On the other hand he was always intuitively right on large issues. He had most of the simple virtues and along with them a great many common needs which had been uncommonly neglected in the past. As compensation for this we were prepared to present him with an entire era for himself—the Era of the Common Man.

Part of the difficulty with this project may have been that nobody had ever been able to discover the Common Man. A taxi-driver for instance might look exactly like the Common Man as he sat slumped behind the wheel in his indistinguishable clothes, his head resting solidly on his shoulders. But the social student who investigated him was sure to discover sooner or later that he had some oddity which lifted him right out of the category. He might turn out to keep a set of Balzac under the seat to read between fares; or more disconcerting still, he might share the investigator's enthusiasm for the Common Man, along with the conviction that he, the taxi driver, didn't belong in the classification at all. That was the chief trouble with the Common Man, he always turned out to be somebody else.

THUS it was as difficult to find the Common Man as it is to find the needle in the haystack; harder, actually, since the Common Man was not only the needle but the haystack too, existing only in the mass. Even when you had burrowed down through the mass and discovered the definitive simon-pure specimen, you were still no further ahead, since the self-acknowledged Common Man was the most uncommon man of all.

All this anonymity and elusiveness created an impasse so we began to lose interest in the Common Man. One hardly hears him referred to any more. In fact he seems to have joined the Forgotten Man in obscurity, if he hasn't actually merged with him. He is now almost as widely ignored by the speech makers and editorial writers as he has always been by the advertisers, a social group which never made the mistake of taking him up in the first place. The advertisers realized that if they publicized whiskies for the Common Man and perfume for the Common Man's wife they would simply be writing their own bankruptcy ticket. So they left him alone until he could climb out of the common bracket and begin to exercise discrimination and buying power, when it would be time enough to pay compliments.

The politicians however, were devoted to the Common Man, or Little Man, as some preferred to call him, perhaps because it suggested a handy size that could easily be slipped into the pocket. Progressive politicians were particularly enthused about the Common Man. They praised him everywhere for his virtues, his sacrifice and his common sense and they agreed that the future belonged to him.

Nobody knows what the Common Man thought of all this. He may have taken a look at the future and decided that somebody else could have it. Or he may simply never have heard of the campaign, since he was no great reader, particularly of sociological surveys and editorials. It is impossible to say how he was affected by the enthusiasm, or whether he was affected at all since nobody had ever seen him and he had no voice, except the dubbed-in voice of Henry Wallace who undertook to do all his speaking parts for him.

For Mr. Wallace, of course, the Common Man was something to conjure with. He conjured with him everywhere, from the time of the famous Madison Square Garden speech until the late evening of November 2nd. Everyone now agrees that it was the conjury flop of history. Because of the scarcity of source material it's hard to say whether the Common Man finished off Henry Wallace or Henry Wallace finished off the Common Man.

MAYBE the Common Man got tired of being praised for virtues he wasn't aware of and views he didn't know he held. Or he may have grown resentful at his rigid type-casting which combined sterling character with rather dubious social standing. At any rate he has begun to show a curious perversity at the polls, the only place where he could actually register with the people who had taken him up.

The Truman victory was generally acknowledged to be a triumph for the Common Man though nobody can say certainly whether he went out to elect Mr. Truman or to defeat Mr. Dewey. The pollsters who for years have been making an exhaustive, scientific study of the Common Man agreed that he was going to vote for Mr. Dewey and this in itself might have been enough to send him indignantly in the opposite direction.

Another peculiarity of the Common Man that has been causing the politicians a lot of trouble is his tendency to lose even his mass identity and splinter into different groups. Does the farmer represent the Common Man for instance, or does the city worker? And if both are aspects of the Common Man, how can you possibly please him when he calls for the elimination of margarine or at least a 1.06 carotine coloring and simultaneously for the free distribution of margarine with a 3.07 coloring as in butter?

No doubt all these difficult conditions have had something to do with the cooling off in the general feeling towards the Common Man. With all the prodding and praising he hasn't turned out to be very socially conscious after all. And then he is too large, too intractable, and for political purposes too slippery and unpredictable. He has now dropped almost entirely out of public notice. His place has been taken in political speeches and editorials by the old-fashioned Average Man or in warmer moments by the Clear-sighted Canadian Citizen.

Perhaps it is just as well, for the Common Man was never anything but an abstraction to begin with, as difficult to isolate as the virus of the Common Cold, and just as hard to influence.

•

New Type Recruits

By THADDEUS KAY

THE Canadian Army recently received a shock comparable to the impact on military circles of the machine gun, the tank, the dive-bomber, and the atomic bomb. This was the suggestion that a solution of Toronto's pressing juvenile-gang problem would be to draft the little gentlemen into the army.

The proponents of the plan put forward the following arguments. These young people like to fight not singly but in groups, and preferably only when they outnumber the foe; so does an army. They all strive to dress exactly alike; so do properly-trained soldiers. They love to dance, and any dance is simply a formalized movement of the feet; so is military foot-drill. They don't like to work; neither does an army.

Some sort of a theory was advanced, too, that army life might be good for these charming youngsters, but army life is good for anybody, so that doesn't count.

The Army is in desperate need of recruits, but not that desperate. Still and all, though, it is invariably civilians who decide and shape military policy, so the Army won't have much say in the matter. The Army had better get started figuring out what it is going to do with these prospective recruits, if the worst comes to the worst.

Some suggestions are appended herewith.

Use them in a sort of perambulating before-and-after tableau. March a platoon of these young folk down the street, followed by a platoon of soldiers. The impact upon even casual spectators would be tremendous.

Institute a new non-commissioned appointment of Dancing Instructor (Grades 1, 2, and 3). Most soldiers are terrible dancers, especially with those big boots on. With adequate instruction, the army might be greatly advanced socially.

Use them as targets.

Since they like to spend considerable time and effort upon their dress, the presumption is that they would be very well-dressed soldiers, something of a rarity. Also, they like to stand around street-corners, whistling at girls and otherwise attracting attention to themselves. Let them continue to stand around corners—since they wouldn't be much good for much else—but with recruiting posters on their backs. Of course, recruits employed in this manner should be firmly discouraged from narrowing the cuffs of their battle-dress in seeking a stylish drape, from wearing long watch-chains, and from affecting low red shoes.

Many of these young men boast proudly of allowing their girls to keep them in pocket money and so on. The C.W.A.C. was formed as a sort of auxiliary to the army proper. Perhaps it would be possible to form an auxiliary to the C.W.A.C., made up of these new recruits. A prize might be offered for the most fitting name for such an organization, but the winning entry would have to be printable.

On second thought, we'll stick by that target idea.

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT

December 31, 1948

ASSETS

Cash in Banks and Offices	$ 5,356,631.18
U.S. and Canadian Government Securities	36,983,775.09
Preferred Stocks	110,500.00
Common Stocks except subsidiaries	None
Stocks of Subsidiaries	10,493,266.76
Premiums in Course of Collection (Less than 90 days old)	6,401,970.66
Accrued Interest and Miscellaneous Assets	682,295.77
Total Admitted Assets	$60,028,439.46

On Deposit with Dominion Government for Protection of Canadian Policyholders $ 1,095,000.00

LIABILITIES

Reserve for Unearned Premiums	$17,983,098.32
Reserve for Losses and Loss Adjustment Expenses	18,145,977.82
Reserve for Commissions	1,604,269.57
Reserve for Taxes	1,992,448.72
Reserve for Expenses and Other Liabilities	82,689.37
Total Liabilities except Capital	$39,808,483.80
Capital Stock	$ 2,000,000.00
Surplus	18,219,955.66
Surplus as regards Policyholders	20,219,955.66
Total	$60,028,439.46

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Eleventh Hour Now Strikes For Better B.N.A. Act

By H. L. PRITCHARD

Canada's development as a sovereign nation has proceeded so rapidly that adjustment of our constitutional system has scarcely kept pace with the evolution of our sovereignty.

Dominion-Provincial disputes are mostly difficulties arising from an obscure and inadequate constitution. Has not the time arrived when our B.N.A. Act should be brought up to date by amendment or even by substitution?

H. L. Pritchard, Montreal business executive and student of political affairs, discusses the implications of the present situation.

IT LOOKS as though the problem of Dominion-Provincial relations is at last shaping up into a clear-cut national issue. It is of headline importance today. It is to be hoped that it will stay in the headlines until a solution is hammered out, because the complications and dangers arising out of the present obscure situation are too great to be ignored any longer.

Mr. St. Laurent is not ignoring these dangers, neither is Mr. Drew. And certainly no one can accuse Mr. Duplessis of treating the subject lightly. It is in fact an excellent thing for Canada that Mr. Duplessis and Mr. Drew have brought this issue into its present prominence with such startling and forthright clarity, because we have seen this old question brought out from the political cupboard and put back so often that hitherto we have had some doubts as to whether it had any significance at all.

But it is something more than a matter of petty manoeuvring today. We have arrived at a partial deadlock. The provinces feel that they have constitutional claims which are not properly recognized; the people of Quebec have definite rights and privileges which they fear are in jeopardy; and the federal government cannot function efficiently because of the confusion that exists as to the extent of its legislative powers.

B.N.A. Act Inadequate

The situation is obscure because our constitution is obscure. Our B.N.A. Act is inadequate, and all authorities agree that it should be amended and clarified. Nothing has been done about it, however, because for the last fifty years all our activities have been directed towards the development of Dominion Status and National Sovereignty. There has been a magnificent concentration upon the outward assertion of our individuality as a nation, and we are now beginning to realize that the internal development of our constitutional system has not kept pace with the evolution of our sovereignty.

Our maturity as a nation has probably been too rapid to permit of adjustment. Less than a hundred years ago this country was politically little more than an area of sparsely populated colonies, widely scattered and to some extent mutually hostile. The strides that we have made therefore have not been measured or halting. They have been bold, hurried and enthusiastic, and it is not surprising that constitutional mutations have lagged behind outward progress.

We have reached a point now, however, when adjustment is essential. And whether we like it or not the necessity is being forced upon us by changes that are taking place in the outside world—just as Confederation itself became a necessity eighty years ago by force of events south of the border. What is of real importance to us at the moment is the changed position of Great Britain in the international equilibrium. So long as the mother country was the predominant power among the nations of the world, or so long as she was equal in power to any other nation, it did not matter very much whether we built our national structure compactly or loosely. We were part of the world's greatest imperial power, and whether we chose to concentrate upon national unity or whether we preferred to emphasize our provincial identities the choice was not vital to our existence.

But we are starting the second half of the twentieth century on a different footing. The predominant power of Great Britain, which enabled us to emerge from colonial beginnings into nationhood, has suddenly been weakened and diminished. It is hard for us to realize but it is nevertheless true that a prolonged and very great era in British history has ended abruptly. A new chapter is beginning which eventually may become just as glorious as any era in the past, but it is starting on a new basis. And with this vastly important change in the position of our parental sponsor it is obvious that our own position is changed also. From now onwards, if we are to maintain the national status that we have achieved, we shall have to muster our own strength and develop functional unity and efficiency in our own constitutional system.

Divisions Magnified

At the present time, as everyone knows, there is a very articulate political school in all parts of this country which seems to specialize in emphasizing our divisions and in exalting our diversities. From a national point of view such philosophy is dangerous because it perpetuates the narrow conception that the citizens of our different provinces are so many different peoples, and it tends towards a promotion of rivalry between sovereignties. This tendency if pursued with any seriousness would be fatal and is something that the Fathers of Confederation did their utmost to prevent.

The primary purpose of confederation was to concentrate sovereignty in the hands of a central government, and the design of our constitution was drawn with the greatest care and deliberation in order to give this concept permanence. If there was one motive stronger than another it was the determination to profit by the mistakes of the United States and establish the relative positions of the central and local govern-

(Continued on page 18)

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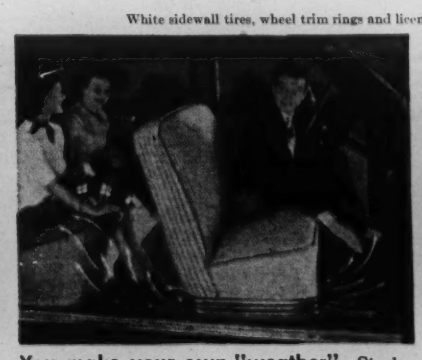

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THE WORLD TODAY

Churchill Credits Pact To Soviets Italy To Get Most Of Colonies

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

MR. CHURCHILL has, of course, put his finger on it. Bevin, Byrnes and Bidault, Spaak and St. Laurent could have cried until they were hoarse, as Clarence Streit has done, for a "Union Now" of the free Western peoples. Without "the astounding policy of the Russian Soviet government," this could never have been brought about. They have "deliberately acted so as to unite the free world against them."

You might say they have achieved what they wished to avert. But they had various aims, and these have crossed each other up. They wanted, first, to extend Russia's own borders, and this meant antagonizing the very border peoples whom they wished, in their second aim, to convert to communism.

They wanted to spread internationalist communism. But according to their recipe this meant spreading confusion and chaos first, and they are now finding plenty to do to clear this up in the satellite lands. They called on the genie of nationalism, to win the largest possible following in the satellites and in France and Italy. Now they are finding, elsewhere as well as in Yugoslavia, that this genie won't go back into the bottle at their bidding.

They wanted to spread their armies over Europe, because according to Stalin in his letters to Tito, communist states can only be set up with the direct aid of the Red Army. But their soldiers and officers learned dangerous things about the world outside the Soviet Union, and this has impelled the men of the Kremlin to cut their people off more rigidly than ever from such infection.

This, Mr. Churchill believes, is the key to the policy by which they have driven the West together. The Soviet leaders "feared the friendship of the West more than its hostility. They cannot afford free and friendly intercourse to grow up between the vast area they control and the civilization of the West... Self-preservation, not for Russia, but for themselves, lies at the root and is the explanation of their sinister and malignant policy."

This Soviet attitude has produced a situation "unprecedented in history," the cold war, or cold peace, in which we have been living, a succession of measures and countermeasures which "in any previous period could only have meant armed conflict." Are we winning this cold war? In Asia we have just suffered a great disaster in the collapse of China and the menace to India. In Europe the position "has so far been successfully maintained."

Is time then on our side? We have bought some, dearly and through prodigious effort, by the Berlin airlift. We have certainly "not an unlimited period of time before a settlement should be achieved." But we should take no violent or precipitate action to bring this about. (This seems to be an attempt by Mr. Churchill to clarify his declaration at Llandudno last fall that the West should "gather its strength and formulate its just demands" for a retirement of the Soviet forces behind their own borders, which was taken by many as a call for an ultimatum to Russia.)

When Stalin Goes?

American possession of the atomic bomb, Mr. Churchill asserts, has deterred the Soviets from seizing all of Europe and bombarding London before now. He implies that it should provide a further breathing space, of at least a few years, during which something may happen "to turn or mitigate the course of events." Relating the story of how Europe seemed at one time to lie wide open to the Mongol hordes when the Great Khan died and the Mongol leaders and armies trooped back home to choose a successor, he infers clearly that Stalin's death may well bring a conflict over the succession which may result in the calling home of the Red Army.

So, Mr. Churchill says, "we need not abandon hope or patience. Many favorable processes are on foot. Under the impact of communism all the free nations are being welded together as they never have been before, and never could be but for the harsh external pressure to which they are being subjected." Our harsh experience is producing a unity "with a speed and reality which would not have been achieved perhaps for generations." And, he believes, "United we stand secure."

This, qualified by his earlier philosophizing about the gigantic proportions which events have assumed today so as to dwarf men and their leaders by comparison, is Mr. Churchill's view of our future in the twentieth century. He would be the last to claim omniscience. But surely there is no one else whose opinion so many value so highly.

And, just as he spoke at a time of mounting danger of which people were too little aware, when he called for closer union of the West to check the spread of communism in his Fulton speech three years ago, so this speech seems to come at a time when the Soviets have been halted in Europe by the Marshall Plan, the airlift and the Atlantic Pact, and appear to be turning to caution and the consolidation of their own sphere—and quite possibly to the beckoning opportunities of Asia.

Certainly the far-reaching shift in the Politburo team has great significance. As Edward Crankshaw affirms in the London *Observer* the vindication of the economist Eugene Varga may be the clearest indication of what this means. Varga's thesis, developed in his book on the effects of the war on the capitalist economy, is that with governments gaining greater control over the big corporations, and with the workers in Britain, the United States and elsewhere gaining a greater voice in government, capitalism has entered a new period of development and its crisis and collapse will be delayed.

Soviet spokesmen and those Communists abroad who echo them so anxiously, have railed for over two years at this heresy. But Varga has held his ground! He has not been forced, like Shostakovitch, to make a grovelling public apology for his "mistakes." This can only mean that he has had some supporters in high places—within the Politburo — and that these supporters have now prevailed.

No Near Crisis

If this means anything at all, it means that Soviet policy is going to be altered to take account of a situation in which a great "capitalist crisis" is *not* to be expected in the near future. Stalin carried out such a change of policy once before, when he realized in the mid-twenties that communism was not going to win Germany and shifted from Trotsky's dream of iminent world-wide revolution to the consolidation of Soviet communism in Russia.

If he follows this pattern again—and, however able and ruthless, he is not an original thinker—he will turn his energy now to the consolidation of his recent gains in Eastern Europe and in Manchuria and Korea. According to this pattern, too, the earlier liquidation of the Trotskyites would be matched today by a liquidation of Tito and all others in the Soviet sphere suspected of sharing his views on the national rights of smaller socialist countries and the "decadence" of Soviet Russia.

Stalin, it has always seemed to me, is a very cautious man. Without going further back than 1939, consider his efforts not to give offence to Hitler and the deliveries of materials which he made right up until the spring of 1941, as the Germans said afterwards, beyond their expectations, in order to avert a showdown with Germany.

Stalin's plan is not like Hitler's: preparation of a great armed blow for a certain date. Stalin's way, with his opponents at home as with his seizure of a country like Czechoslovakia, is to burrow away patiently until the victim is thoroughly undermined and then make the decisive move only when success is assured. I am sure that, relying on the "scientific" predictions of Marxism-Leninism, he counted on being able to undermine Germany, France and Italy at least in the postwar confusion, and take them over according to the Czechoslovak formula.

The fall of these countries would have greatly weakened Britain's position, and the weakening of Britain would have weakened her "grip" on the Empire and Commonwealth. All this would have weakened the United States' world position, and the predicted great post-war depression there would have disrupted the econ-

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omy of the remaining free world and presented him with the historic opportunity for which he has been working and waiting.

That is my idea of Stalin's basic calculation, and if it is anywhere near the truth, then the carrying through of the Marshall Plan, the economic and political recovery in Western Germany, the steps towards Western European Union, the Atlantic Alliance, the high level of American economic activity and the defiance of Tito give the measure of Stalin's miscalculation and the compulsion he is now under to recast his plans.

But we cannot be positive that this was Stalin's calculation, and this the extent of his disappointment. So long as the Red Army stands on the Elbe and the Danube admittedly able to occupy Western Europe if ordered to do so, we cannot gamble on a supposition. We have to assume that under certain circumstances or under a different leadership, Soviet Russia would strike with all her vast power.

It is Mr. Churchill's considered judgment that only American possession of the atomic bomb has deterred her from doing so already. Our only safe course, therefore, is to use the very few remaining years in which we can expect to retain an atomic monopoly to unite the strength of the Western world, military, economic and political, still further until even the men in the Kremlin are forced to admit that Marx was wrong.

One More Effort

One question which will link the meeting of the Western foreign ministers in Washington with the opening, at the same time, of the United Nations Assembly in New York, is that of the Italian colonies. There is going to be an effort to find agreement among the British, French, Americans and Italians in Washington on the desired settlement. But the decision will be made in the U.N. Assembly, into which the problem was thrown by the disagreement among the Big Four.

The situation is about like this. The Soviets proposed at the beginning of a Big Four meeting last September that the colonies be placed under Italian trusteeship, but within a few days switched to insistence on a general trusteeship conducted by United Nations' appointees.

The United States and Britain are reported to be agreed now on Italian trusteeship over all of Italian Somaliland, most of Eritrea (the southern part, with an outlet on the Red Sea going to Ethiopia), and the greater part of Libya, *i.e.*, Tripolitania.

The eastern part of Libya, Cyrenaica, would be placed under British trusteeship. Air bases around Benghazi and Tobruk are considered vital, according to the lessons of the last war, to the British-American position in the Eastern Mediterranean; while the British promised the Senussi during the war that they would never be returned to Italian rule.

Peacetime Bases

Now that Italy is in the Atlantic Pact she hopes to regain Cyrenaica as well, offering to make bases available there even in peacetime, and not, as in the case of Iceland, Norway and other members, only at the outbreak of war. Certainly her chance of gaining this next-to-last concession (leaving the slice of Eritrea as her only colonial loss) has improved greatly during the past year.

In fact, it seems most fortunate for Italy that this question of her colonies was not disposed of two or three years ago, when she would not have come out so well. One notable development is that the French now favor even better treatment for Italy than the British and Americans propose.

As Count Sforza said in New York the other day, according to strict procedure, the colonies cannot be discussed within the framework of the Atlantic Pact, but in the prevailing atmosphere they can be. With the fascist era fading into memory and Italy making convincing strides towards democracy and being integrated into the community of free Western nations there is more tendency to think of the undoubted contribution which the Italians, as hard workers and famous builders, can make to the development of Africa than of the enmity of the past.

Greek Guerillas' Task Easy In The Present Set-Up

By KEITH BUTLER

At first glance it appears incredible that 197,000 Greek government troops cannot dispose of some 25,000 Communist guerillas. The fact is that the necessity of keeping garrisons at strategic centres to prevent sabotage and maintain civilian morale sorely depletes the government's forces. Also, the nature of the terrain is such that it is impossible to destroy enemy forces in mountain strongholds unless escape routes can be blocked.

And to the 25,000 actual fighting guerillas must be added those inside Greece giving assistance by supplying food and intelligence; the real number estimated by the American Military Mission is 150,000.

Athens.

WHY can't 197,000 Greek troops beat 25,000 guerillas?

What's happened to the Greek fighting spirit that inspired the Greek Army of the 1940-41 Albanian War to throw back an invading Fascist army many times superior in numbers?

Greek Army operations against the guerillas in the mountains began in the autumn of 1946. Yet Greece is nearer succumbing to the Communist minority and being swept behind the Iron Curtain now than at any time since the unsuccessful Communist Revolution of December, 1944. Why can't the Greek government clean up the rebel minority within her borders?

Isn't the Greek Army fighting? Doesn't it want to fight?

Puzzled And Worried

These are some of the questions I have been asked by puzzled businessmen visiting Greece. They are both puzzled and worried. They know only too well that the loss of Greece to the Kremlin would give Russia her long-sought outlet through the Aegean Sea to the Mediterranean. It would enable Russia to put an effective squeeze on Turkey, Tito and Italy. It would provide a Russian spearhead, a land and sea striking base, threatening the whole Mediterranean basin and the Middle East.

We all have a lot at stake in the Greek resistance to the guerilla war which is being waged on the Greek people and its constitutionally and fairly elected government. By now it has been proved clearly enough that the Greek guerilla movement is not a popular one, but is led and organized by the Greek Communist Party, directed by the Cominform and a mere tool of the Kremlin. These are, in fact, the forces which the Greek Army is facing in the Greek mountains.

To get a clearer picture these officially given numbers of the opposing sides need examination. The 197,000 Greek troops include, in addition to the actual combat units, all the service formations of a normal modern European army. The Greek Army has been organized and trained by a British Military Mission on the lines of a normal British field army. The usual proportion of service and auxiliary troops to first line fighting troops is minimum 6:4. Leaving aside, then, the supply services, signals, medical corps, intelligence and staff formations, etc., the first line fighting strength of the Greek Army is already much less.

But in this type of warfare it has another series of tasks that seriously diminish the size of the remaining combat forces. The guerilla war is one of sabotage, terrorism, murder, destruction. For the life of the country to continue, limping, the Greek Army also has the task of guarding communications, bridges, passes, road and rail junctions, public utilities and state and local administrative centres.

For several months the guerillas have been systematically attacking and blowing up the water supplies of the main provincial towns. Saboteurs were surprised in the act of trying to blow up the Athens and Piraeus water supply—this would have left 2,000,000 people without water. Already great suffering has been caused by such acts of sabotage, and great damage and dislocation to the economic and social life of the country.

Large garrisons have to be left in strategic centres to protect Greek towns and villages against massed attacks by guerilla forces numbering up to 4,000. Such attacks, launched over the last two months against the provincial market and industrial towns of Karditsa, Naoussa, Karpenissi, have caused terrible suffering to the citizens, enormous damage and a serious threat to civilian morale.

With these and other tasks, the troops available from the original 197,000 are little superior in number to the 25,000 odd first line fighters the guerillas have. What is most important is that, at its present size, and under these conditions, the Greek Army can never safely launch large-scale cleaning-up attacks on several mountain fronts at once, so as to block off all possible escape routes to the guerillas and really eliminate the different groups — destroying them relentlessly piecemeal.

And in this type of warfare, fought over broken mountains and through thick forests, it's men that count — both in numbers and quality. The Greek Army needs more men and more arms to finish the job effectively.

But there is another misconception to be cleared up. The size of the guerilla forces. I have said that the first line fighting strength of the guerilla army is estimated at 25,000 today. But to these must be added all the organized support that enables the guerillas to continue fighting all over Greece.

Leaving aside any individual sabotage activities, etc., and considering only the organized aid in supplies of food, arms and ammunition, transport and intelligence, etc., provided to the guerillas inside Greece, the total effective guerilla force is reckoned by the Greek General Staff at about 100,000 —by the American Military Mission at nearer 150,000.

And this leaves out of account the logistical support on a huge scale — supplies, shelter, training camps, bases, hospitals, transports—given to the Greek guerilla army by Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, as proved and stated by the United Nations Balkans Committee.

It is my personal evidence, gained from all fronts, that in the face of all this the Greek Army's morale is incredibly high. They are terribly exhausted—it has been an eight years' struggle of war, occupation and guerilla war—but their courage and determination is at least as great as in the Albanian War.

For the same reason: although the enemy in the field is Greek, the war to them is one of foreign aggression once again, waged and directed by Russia and the Slav enemies, using traitors as their tools. For Greece it is a war of survival: every soldier feels this.

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As the people of Canada welcome the men and women of Newfoundland to Canadian citizenship, it is with respect and admiration, in the knowledge that the decision to throw in their lot with this Dominion was made through the ballot box—the silent spokesman of true democracy.

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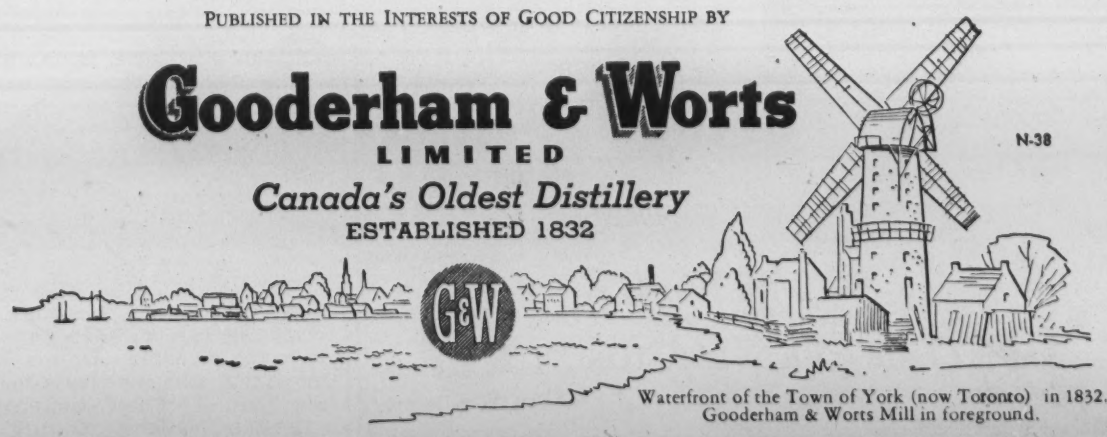

Waterfront of the Town of York (now Toronto) in 1832.
Gooderham & Worts Mill in foreground.

Drama Adjudicator Picks Exciting Final Program

By ROBERT SPEAIGHT

Robert Speaight, British actor and critic, describes his Regional adjudications for the Dominion Drama Festival across Canada. He discusses some of the plays he has chosen to compete in the final festival at Toronto and pays tribute to a number of others for which room could not be found. Finally he examines the possibilities of a Canadian National Theatre and suggests the contribution to be made to this by the Dominion drama movement.

Mr. Speaight, who judged the Dominion Drama Festival at Ottawa in 1948, is the only man to have judged both the final and the regional competitions.

AT THE moment of writing I am the only person in Canada who knows what the Dominion Drama Festival will be like. The responsibility for the final program is very largely mine. Acting on principles agreed beforehand with the Executive Committee, I made the coveted recommendations on a basis of absolute merit. I was anxious that the program should reflect as far as possible the geographical and ethnical diversity of Canada, and at the same time that it should offer the best that the Canadian theatre has to show. Thus you will see entries from New Brunswick, Alberta, and British Columbia, but you will see none from Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, or Saskatchewan. You will see several from Ontario and Quebec. The strength of the Canadian theatre is in some proportion to the density of the population.

My aim, then, has been to build a program with no weak spots and in this respect I am quite sure that the Festival of 1949 will be superior to the one I judged in Ottawa in 1948. I think that the public in Toronto has a week of intensely exciting playgoing in front of them. There may be nothing quite so ambitious as "Saint Joan" or so finished as "Antigone", but the general level will be higher. Furthermore, at every performance a full-length play will be given; only when this is on the short side will it be preceded by a one-act entry. This will provide a steadier basis for comparison. At the same time the increasing number of three-act plays presented at the Regional Festivals has made my task more difficult. Even with three matinees there is a limit to the number of full-length plays you can cram into a single week.

But while I look forward on your behalf (because I shall not be there) to a program which includes plays, in English and French, by Shakespeare, Racine, Moliere, Ibsen, O'Neill, and Jean-Jacques Bernard, I think now of the many excellent productions which I have not been able to include, and out of which a second week of good playgoing might easily have been made.

Jewish Myth

Outstanding among these was "The Dybbuk", presented by the Young Men's Hebrew Association in Montreal. "The Dybbuk" is the dramatic reconstruction of a Jewish myth, and it was directed with great skill by Mr. Herbert Whitaker, now dramatic critic of the Toronto *Globe and Mail*. Mr. Whitaker's lighting, costumes and décor were particularly impressive; I continually had the impression that I was looking at a picture by Chagall.

Then there was a charming production of Tchekov's "The Proposal", a farce in one act adapted into French under the title of "Les Irascibles". This was given by a group in Ottawa and it was distinguished by a wonderful performance from Mme. Gagné-Mayer. Here the comic was raised to the sublime, and I am sorry that Toronto will not have a chance of sharing my admiration for this actress.

Le Caveau, also at Ottawa, delighted me by doing Jules Supervielle's enchanting play "La Belle au Bois". This seemed a little beyond their reach, which is a pretty wide one, but the performance was memorable for Georges Ayotte's stage setting. This was the most beautiful décor I have seen in Canada, and I believe that a model or sketch of it will be on view during the Toronto Festival. Further east, the Saint John Theatre Guild, who had presented a peculiarly silly play at the 1948 Festival, showed a great advance on last year's performance with their "Dark Lady of the Sonnets". In Toronto itself the production of "The Mollusc" by the Holloway Bay Players was an accomplished essay in Edwardian social comedy, where every detail of dress and décor was accurately in period; and in Regina a competent performance of "Private Lives" was certainly better than the Saskatchewan entry for 1948. Here Mr. Bill Walker gave us a new taste of his talent.

Westward again, in Alberta, there was a first-class performance of "Gaslight" by the Calgary Civic Theatre. This thoroughly deserved to be seen by a wider public and it was only surpassed by Miss Betty Mitchell's brilliant production of "Hedda Gabler". I shall be interested to see if Mr. Hope-Wallace thinks as highly of this as I did, and if Toronto gives to Miss Doreen Richardson the credit I think she deserves for her performance in the chief part. It will be a national disgrace if Canada allows Miss Richardson to go to Hollywood.

The director of "Gaslight", Mr. Doherty, said to me, after I had finished my adjudication, "You had to give the award to 'Hedda Gabler'; the difference between us and them was the difference between a symphony and a hockey-match. A hockey-match can be very exciting, but the excitement of a symphony is different." I thought this a very good piece of criticism, and I repeat it here to illustrate the Adjudicator's dilemma. He may always be called upon to judge between competing excellencies. What standard of comparison can there be between "Saint Joan" and "John Loves Mary"? Obviously, if there is nothing to choose between performances, "Saint Joan" will win because "Saint Joan" is more significant. But the insignificant has also its place in the theatre. And the last thing we want is for "Gaslight" and "Private Lives" to go out of business because they will generally be rated below a good performance of "Hamlet" or "Le Misanthrope".

Two Solutions

There are only two solutions to this difficulty; either they must not compete or they must not mind. I wish I could write Mr. Doherty's name in letters of gold, because here was the director of a really deserving play who could see the drama beyond the Drama Festival. And there were others, especially from Manitoba, to whom I am equally grateful; their desire that Canada's best should be at Toronto outweighed all considerations of regional *amour-propre*.

It is often said that the Dominion Drama Festival should cease to be competitive; but even if the Final became simply a display of merit, the Regionals would have to remain vigorously exclusive. And it is here that competitive passion runs strongest. What matters is that groups should learn how to compete—and that is a spiritual, not a theatrical exercise. One learns a great deal about politics, and much more than Canadian politics, by adjudicating in Canada. One sees and admires the strength of local loyalties, and one sees the discipline required if these are to assist and not to impede the building of a larger unity. I am sometimes appalled to realize what passionate rivalries hang upon my fallible judgment. The adjudicator is an individual, he is not an absolute. I think one should always be prepared to admit that one has made a mistake, and I take this opportunity of apologizing to the Toronto Welsh players for my omission to comment upon their singing in "The Corn is Green". I thought this extremely beautiful—the soul of Wales was in it.

Now there is talk of a National Theatre in the air, and I ask myself what this can mean in Canada and how the Dominion Drama Festival movement can contribute to it. For my part, I cannot conceive of a Canadian National Theatre which does not reflect the spiritual, racial, and geographical diversity of Canada; and this prompts me to suggest that any National Theatre should be decentralized. Are we to think of it as a monumental building in Ottawa or Montreal? Or should we not rather think of it in terms of Civic Theatres established in the larger Canadian cities?

What kind and degree of public aid they should receive, what extent of public control they would require—these are questions for an Arts Commission to investigate. But the Drama Movement, as it stands today, could furnish the direction and the acting talent for several such theatres as I envisage. The Festival week in Toronto will show you a rich variety of talent and a rich repertory of plays—among them at least one profoundly interesting play by a Canadian author. But remember that several famous groups—Les Compagnons, Le Cercle Molière, and the Montreal Repertory Theatre—are not competing, and that the Canadian Theatre movement has resources which you may not easily suspect. Only someone who had travelled across the country, as I have, and appreciated the problems can accurately measure the possibilities.

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Lord Elgin Found Canada's Politics Stormy in 1849

By NEIL F. MORRISON

Fireworks in Canadian politics today are as nothing compared with the bitter feelings of a century ago. When Lord Elgin, as Governor General of British North America, signed the Rebellion Losses Bill on April 25, 1849, Tory feeling against it was so high that the mob fired the Parliament Buildings and two prominent clubs in Montreal expelled him from membership.

Lord Elgin, however, weathered the storm and was honored by Britain for his services in Canada.

RESPONSIBLE government is today a prized possession of the democratic nations. Its launching in the Canada of a century ago was in troubled waters. To its pilots, of whom Lord Elgin was one, great credit is due.

Lord Elgin, Governor General of British North America from 1847 to 1854, was appointed to this position by the British government for the express purpose of giving a fair trial to the principle of responsible government in Canada. Who could have been more capable or worthy of this assignment than Lord Elgin, son-in-law of the late Lord Durham, who had recommended it in his famous Report? Lord Durham had died not long after the completion of his Report while still a comparatively young man, his end hastened no doubt by the strain of his great Canadian mission.

The success of responsible government in Canada, the assurance of its ultimate triumph, was due in no small measure to the patience and firmness Lord Elgin displayed in meeting the crisis which followed his signing of the Rebellion Losses Bill after it had been passed by Parliament.

Such is the verdict of history in the light of the perspective of a century. But to the Canadian Tories of that day he was a monster. In the year 1848, he had dared call on Baldwin and Lafontaine, hated Reformers, to form a ministry. In April 1849, the Tories had their chance of evening the score with his signing of the Losses Bill, compensating people in Lower Canada for property losses suffered in the Rebellion of 1837. Elgin's opponents ignored the fact that compensation had already been made in Upper Canada, and argued that "traitors, rebels and murderers" were being included in the benefits intended for Lower Canada.

Bitterness and Venom

Lord Elgin's position was not made easier by the fact that these Tories were themselves sincere and patriotic Canadians. Politics a century ago carried a bitterness and venom which are, fortunately, not part of the Canadian way of life today.

Lord Elgin signed the Rebellion Losses Bill on Wednesday, April 25, and that night mob action culminated in the destruction by fire of the Parliament Buildings. After mentioning the carrying off of the mace, a person who was present continues his account: "The flames had already enveloped the whole of that end of the building which is situated on McGill Street and a crowd was drawn up on the footpath viewing the conflagration which lit up the entire city to the Unitarian Church at the Hay Market. Some engines were standing in the street drawn up across the roadway at the end of St. Paul Street, but they were not playing, and it was said that the crowd had forbidden them to do so. The wind was blowing a smart breeze, and the whole of the extensive building, in which there was a very large quantity of wood work, was soon in flames from end to end, so that it was impossible to approach the front."

After bemoaning the loss of the Parliamentary Library with its invaluable records, the observer concludes his story after the event was over: "The Parliament Building is completely gutted—nothing but the walls standing.

"There is still a good deal of excitement in the city, consequent on yesterday night's proceeding. The sittings of Parliament have been resumed in Market Hall."

Lord Elgin's enemies pressed for his recall. His expulsion from two prominent clubs in Montreal followed almost immediately. It would be difficult to surpass the venom evidenced in the following, which appeared in a Montreal paper for Monday, April 30, 1849:

"At a special general meeting of the Montreal Thistle Curling Club, held yesterday, it was unanimously resolved:

" 'That members of the Thistle Curling Club consider that their feelings as Scotchmen have been outraged by the conduct of the Governor General of the Province, that they have no sympathy with his actions, and regret that he should hail from Scotland, and be a descendant of one of the oldest families (the Bruce family); also that they consider they would be disgraced in the opinion of true curlers were they to allow his name to remain any longer as their Patron.'

"It was further unanimously resolved that the name of the Earl of Elgin be expunged from the Records of the Montreal Thistle Club and that the Secretary be instructed to intimate the same to him."

This drastic action met with the approval of their curling brethren in Quebec, while back in Montreal the St. Andrew's Society concluded its castigation of Lord Elgin, incidental to expelling him from the Society, with these bitter words:

"It was felt humiliating to the pride of Scotchmen, and to the glory of Scotland, that one of her noblemen had been found so destitute of the proper ideas of his duty, as to put his name to an act which, for infamy, is unparalleled in history."

In spite of all this, Lord Elgin was made a peer of the United Kingdom in 1849 with the title of Baron Elgin. He remained in Canada until 1854 and was an important factor in arranging the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States signed in that year. It may be said further that he set the pattern which later governors general of Canada have followe'. His services in Canada led Oxford University in 1856 to confer upon him the degree of D.C.L.

After leaving Canada, he saw diplomatic service in China, Japan and India. It was while serving as Viceroy of India that he died in 1863, while still in his early fifties.

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When Evelyn Waugh Thrusts, World Cries "Touché"

By D'ARCY MARSH

English novelist Evelyn Waugh's rapier thrusts at American civilization have been compared to the tactics that he employed when he was a British Commando. His recent book, "The Loved One", carries barbs for Hollywood attitudes toward death in general and a certain cemetery in Southern California, which specializes in garish mechanics of sorrow, in particular.

IN 1941 the writer of this article asked the poet George Barker (a colleague of Auden, Spender and Isherwood) what he thought would supplant the highly disillusioned philosophy of their school. Barker replied: "Religion, of some sort, I suppose."

And during his North American tour the novelist, Sir Osbert Sitwell, remarked that the only creative writers in Britain today were those who possessed religious belief. In this connection he mentioned Evelyn Waugh, now frowned upon by those who recoil from his macabre and rollicking novel, "The Loved One." When one recalls the subtle devotion of Waugh's great novel, "Brideshead Revisited", one can hardly fail—odd though it seems!—to take Barker's laconic prophecy seriously, and to wonder what part the vitriolic Mr. Waugh may be playing in this spiritual renaissance.

Evelyn Waugh is sometimes said to have created an impression that he is rude, supercilious and condescending. There are answers to such accusations.

Some say when he left the Commandos, after parachuting into Yugoslavia with Randolph Churchill, he neglected to leave his Commando tactics behind him. Yet Commando tactics alone could revitalize many an affected literary gathering!

His thrusts are deep, merciless, highly skilled; sometimes he turns the knife. Dean Swift?

He has been accused of being cruel to those with less wit than his own. Or Dr. Johnson?

At the table, he has out-snobbed the phoneys, and he *can* tell the difference between a valuable brandy and a vintage whose mediocrity is camouflaged by cobwebs on the bottle (which are now possibly available in plastic form).

Another, important criticism of Waugh is that he lacks the quality of pity. This is not true. Only a deep pity could so poison the tips of his envenomed arrows.

Artistic Pique

Though this is not a review, reference is necessary to his outburst of artistic pique in "The Loved One"—the main incidents of which take place in Whispering Glades Memorial Park, that fictitious cemetery-par-excellence which is supposed to be situated in Hollywood, California. Waugh's savagely clinical examination of mortuary practices has already caused such a rumpus that the book is known by thousands who haven't read it.

It involves a triangular affair between Dennis Barlow, an English writer reduced to the status of a cremator and embalmer of pets; a girl named Aimée Thanatogenos, a cosmetician at this cemetery; and Mr. Joyboy, the pompous little chief embalmer of Whispering Glades, who lives obscurely with his Mom, whose only other companion is an obscenely boisterous parrot, almost naked of feathers. The tragi-comedy takes place against a background of necessary, but somewhat ghastly funereal techniques; of Art, Beauty, High Ideals—and the waste beyond which is Greater Los Angeles.

Why did Waugh write this book? Perhaps because he was pushed around, and artists don't like being pushed around. Some novels are suited to the screen, but "Brideshead Revisited" (which Hollywood ambitiously planned to film) is not. Waugh's study of the decay of one of the remaining great Catholic families of England is built upon nuances of behavior and infinite gradations of feeling not transferable to celluloid. There were conferences and disagreements. This apparently amenable young man lost his temper, and, miraculously, a "No Sale" sign was rung up on the cash register. The studio boys thought they could merely "kick in" his metaphoric top hat, and they stubbed their toes on a brick.

Mass-Produced World

Then, presumably, Mr. Waugh looked at the mass-produced world about him—the enveloping standardization, the oversized fruit, the nut-burgers, the stucco villas basking in the interminable sunlight, the shapely young women who looked as if they had all rolled off the same assembly line. In imagination he passed through the Golden Gates (recently re-gilt) to the ultimate make-believe. For there is no reality so certain as death. He had found his pot of alloy at the end of an ersatz rainbow.

The purpose of Waugh's Whispering Glades is to pretend either that death has not yet taken place, or that it is accompanied by pretty colored birds and butterflies, like Walt Disney's Uncle Remus. And this is a blasphemy:

"I am the Resurrection and the Life, saith the Lord."

Whispering Glades suggests an attempt to outrival, if not actually to anticipate, the Resurrection (whatever that may be) by prinking earthly remains (called professionally "The Loved Ones"), and placing them on view as if they were still animate.

This novel provided Waugh with full scope for the trans-Atlantic prejudice which is one of his faults. He does not fully understand, nor sympathize with, the North American—witness Rex Mottram, a Canadian, and the only unconvincing character in "Brideshead." Yet this prejudice is not that of an Englishman (see how he deals with the more effete members of the British nobility in other works) but rather than of a European, and more precisely a man of the Mediterranean, the inland sea where once the Classic World existed, and from which the Renaissance fanned outward.

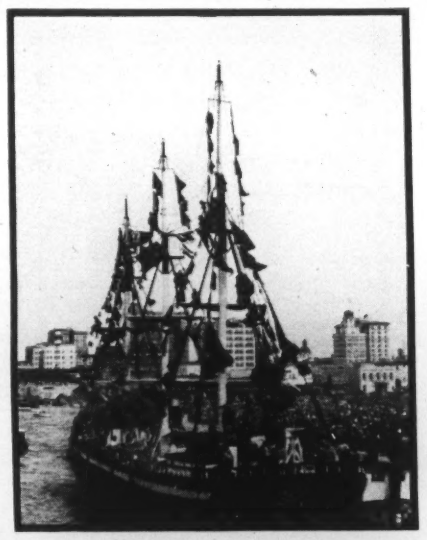
Semi-Informed Illiteracy

Perhaps this is the secret of Waugh, the writer, the classicist, the man of religion—the fanatical enemy of the banal. For, though Dennis (the hero of "The Loved One") makes constant fun of poor Aimée Thanatogenos (who found as she grew up that "the only language she knew expressed fewer and fewer of her ripening needs"), Waugh likes her, and one feels he is using her merely as a symbol of the semi-informed illiteracy that passes so often for education.

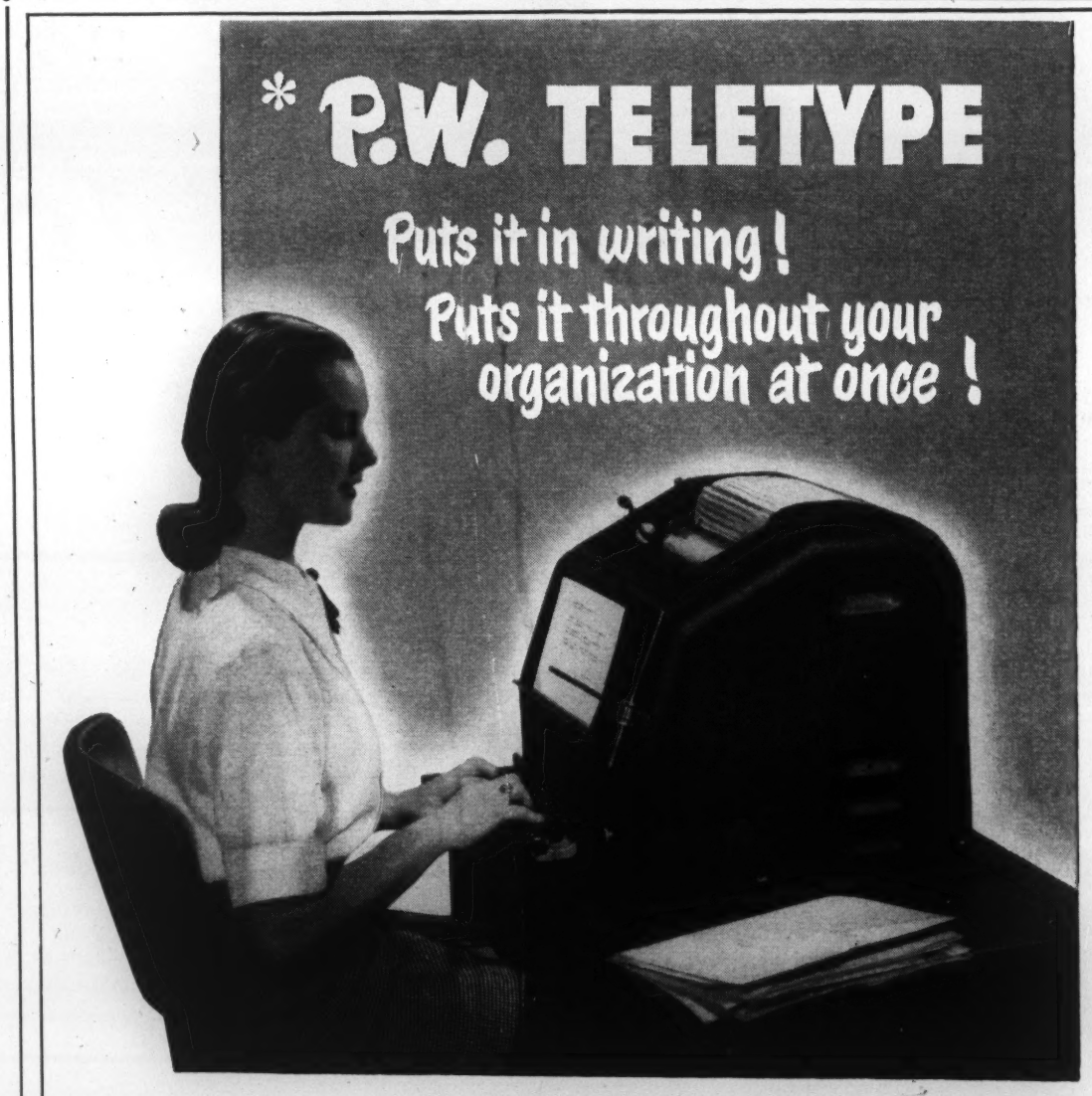
Why does he like her? Did not her ancestors come from the Mediterranean? He writes of this descendant of Greek immigrants: ". . . but the spirit—ah, the spirit was something apart. An umbilical cord of cafés and fruit shops, of ancestral shady business (fencing and pimping) united Aimée, all unconscious, with the high places of her race."

And he suggests, before the end, that this essentially stereotype Pacific Coast beauty had nevertheless "communed with the spirits of her ancestors, the impious and haunted race who had deserted the altars of the old gods, had taken ship and wandered, driven by what pursuing furies, through what mean streets and among what barbarous tongues!" Before the end she hears their voices —"voices which far away and in another age had sung of the Minotaur, stamping far underground at the end of the passage; which spoke to her more sweetly of the still Boeotian water-front, the armed men all silent in the windless morning, the fleet motionless at anchor, and Agamemnon turning away his eyes; spoke of Alcestis and proud Antigone."

Thus do the spirits of the Mediterranean triumph over educational units obtained by concentration on



Tampa's annual Gasparilla Pirate festival was held recently. A decorated and gun-firing ship entering the harbor with colorful ceremony.



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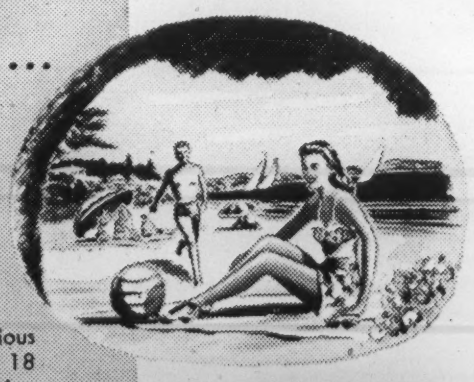

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The Hollywood episode was an excursion. Years before, Waugh had passed through farce and comedy and that dance of death which were all part of the rather silly 'twenties. He had introduced to us the pert and cockney Lottie Crump, last of the Edwardian 'ostesses, whose living image, they say, still runs a hotel in Jermyn street; Lady Circumference (the Organ Voice of England); Agatha Runcible and the Bright Young Things—Basil Seal, Ambrose Silk and that stupid little girl, Poppet. He had given us such brilliant studies in verbal counterpoint as "Decline and Fall", "Vile Bodies", "Black Mischief" and "Put Out More Flags".

Then Waugh moved into the deep; into the rhythm and sustained emotional mood of great writing. Gone were whirling marionettes. In their place one found the doomed family at Brideshead and Marchmain House—Lord and Lady Marchmain, irreconcilable parents of a blighted family; stupid, pedantic Lord Brideshead; poor Sebastian with his crutch of alcohol; Julia and Charles "gathering love, close under chaos." Waugh had found himself. At last, Childe Roland to the Dark Tower Came.

Then Hollywood and the angry excursion. We should know soon whether Mr. Evelyn Waugh bought a return ticket.

THEATRE

Lift From Ballet

By LUCY VAN GOGH

THE scope and potentialities of the form of entertainment most accurately described as the "musical play," which is now-a-days usually of American origin (being too expensive for other countries), have been so vastly enlarged by the introduction of ballet that it has become a new and very valuable form of art.

The musical play of sixty years ago was practically nothing but a very light opera, and since, as with grand opera, its excellence consisted in the libretto and music and in a certain traditional method of performance its better examples (Gilbert and Sullivan and a few others) have survived to the present day, both as good entertainment and as "period" exhibits. This light opera gave place to musical comedy, which for a generation was based almost wholly on the antics of a popular comedian of one sex or the other, a most ephemeral form of entertainment; only an isolated example of the old light opera type cropped up now and again in a "Merry Widow" or "Chocolate Soldier."

The whole business was then knocked on the head so far as the "road" was concerned by the devastating invasion of the cinema; and today there must be millions of people on this continent to whom the musical play is as unfamiliar as Gounod's "Faust" or Halévy's "La Juive."

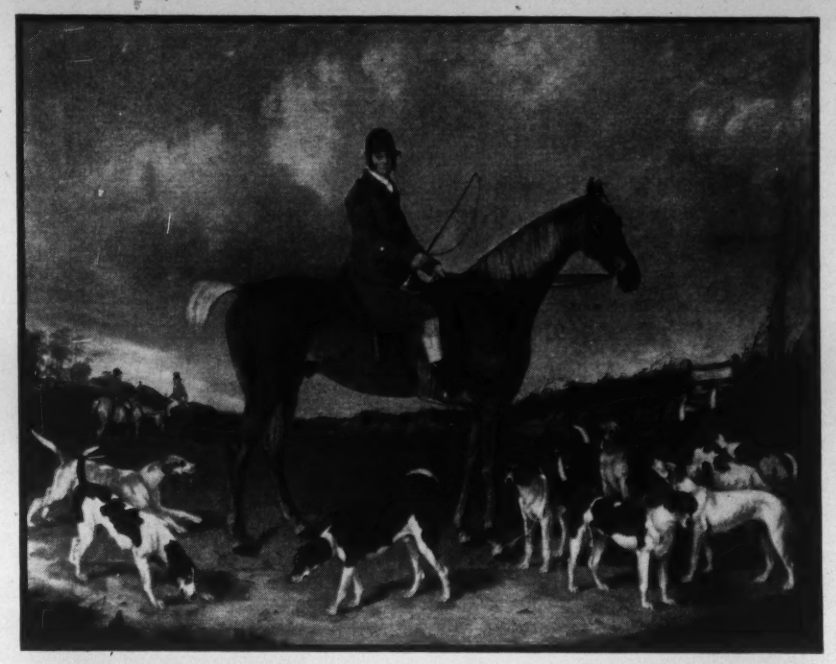
But while the old-fashioned musical comedy was being elbowed out by the cinema musicals, there was something going on around the corner which was destined to give new life to the stage show in which music is important but not enough so to make it an opera. This was the rise of ballet and of the ballet audience, an audience capable of appreciating the poetic symbolism of pure movement, color and rhythm in combination. A hundred years ago the ballet was becoming nothing more than a highly conventional and stylized adjunct of grand opera, and fifty years ago, as a result of (1) the Wagnerian revolution and (2) the extension of opera to the "road," it had practically become extinct. Only in Russia had it continued to be a living and independent entity, and it was from Russia that the West received (just at the right moment in the development of the new worship of the body) the inspiration for an era of great, very beautiful and very widespread artistic expression by means of the dance.

The incorporation of this art into the musical play (to which it is perfectly congruous) is going on very fast at the moment, and this reviewer is in no position to say who is entitled to most credit for it; a great deal must obviously go to the producers who, like Cheryl Crawford with "Brigadoon," have had the courage to risk large sums of money upon it. Ballet, cleverly incorporated, has been a large part of the charm of every good American musical play seen in Canada in the last five years; but in none has it been more essential, more poetically employed than in "Brigadoon," which has been filling the Royal Alexandra to capacity for an all-too-short engagement.

IT is a perishable form of art, because it rests mainly on the cooperation of the stage director and the choreographer. Those young people who have seen "Brigadoon" in 1949 will tell their grandchildren about it in 1989 as those of my generation tell theirs about seeing de Wolf Hopper in "Wang"; but they will not take them to see it as we can all take our descendants to see "The Mikado," because its beauty cannot be preserved.

"Brigadoon" is ostensibly laid in Scotland, but that is for fairyland effect only, and it might just as well have been in Hansel and Gretel's country, wherever that was. As a very Sassenach friend of mine remarked, the music is never Scottish enough to be annoying. The fable is just another version of the old story about the community that is detached from the realm of ordinary time, and of the mortal from that realm who strays into it and loves one of its timeless maidens. The art lies in the skill with which the fairy atmosphere is suggested while the characters retain their human qualities.

The dancing and pantomime, both ensemble and solo, are of major importance because of their evocative power, and Virginia Bosler in a ballet role with hardly anything to say is probably the most important performer in the cast. The performer who could most easily ruin the show and doesn't is Susan Johnson as the village light-o'-love, a role which is only kept within the picture by the greatest dexterity and restraint. There are a dozen good performances, but their excellence lies in the perfection with which they are fitted together rather than in any extreme virtuosity. It is a producer's show, and it is Robert Lewis as stager and Agnes de Mille as designer of dances who make it memorable—and it is very memorable.



"The Huntsman and Hounds" by J. Wheeler of Bath. It is from show titled "Hounds, Horses and Hunters" exhibited at Eaton's Toronto Galleries for two weeks in January, and later shown at Eaton's in Montreal.

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Eleventh Hour Now Strikes For Better B.N.A. Act

(*Continued from page* 11)

ments in clear-cut form at the inception of the union.

The weakness in the American system was that when the American Union was formed each State reserved to itself all sovereign rights except those conferred upon the general government and Congress; and it was the insistence upon those rights by the southern states that eventually led to the Civil War. The Fathers of Confederation were vitally aware of this defect and planned our union on the reverse pattern.

"We must reverse the American process", said Sir John A. Macdonald when introducing the main motion at the historic Quebec Conference, "we must reverse this process, by strengthening the general government and conferring on the provincial bodies only such powers as may be required for local purposes".

That was one of the basic principles upon which Confederation was founded and it is also the working basis of provincial autonomy. The general principle of provincial autonomy is unchallengeable, because centralization in this country would be disastrous. No one with any desire for national unity would wish to change our present system of government with its territorial division of administrative functions and its constitutional safeguards for minority rights and sectional interests. But we must essentially get a clearer vision of what those functions are. And in order that autonomy shall not degenerate into political fetishism we must certainly remove all grounds for rivalry and cleavage between Dominion and provincial authorities by making a more practical and definitive division of legislative powers in keeping with modern conditions.

New Constitution

To do this we must bring our constitution up to date. In fact what we need is a new constitution to replace the British North America Act. The B.N.A. Act is an imperial statute passed at a time when all colonial affairs were subject to imperial control and when full Canadian sovereignty was something not even remotely contemplated. It was based mainly upon conditions as they existed in 1867 when the new dominion consisted of only five provinces with a total population of three millions, and when social, financial and general economic problems were far less complicated than they are today. It has been amended several times by petition to the British parliament but the Act itself contains no actual provision for change or amendment and we are thus in the anomalous position of being a sovereign state whose constitution can only be altered legally by another power.

But whether we draft a new constitution or amend the existing B.N.A. Act, the fact remains that one or the other requires to be done urgently.

In the field of taxation alone there is confusion sufficient to disorganize our whole federal system, and as social legislation extends there is such an overlapping of the powers originally allocated to the central and provincial governments that strife and disunity are almost inevitable.

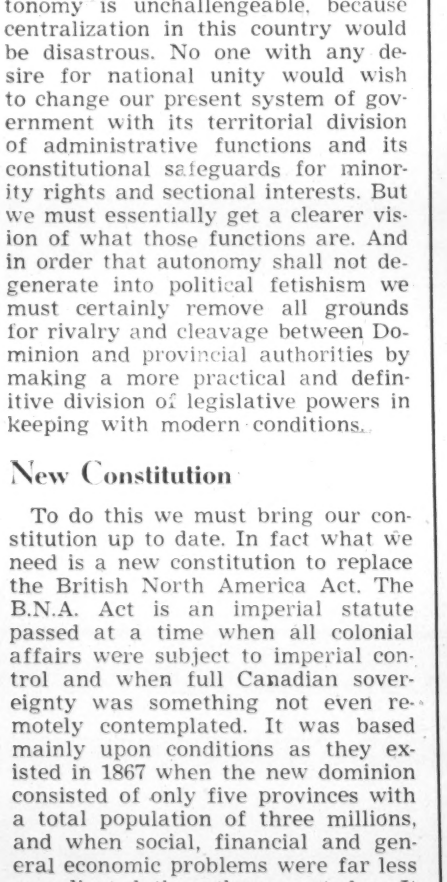
Therefore while sovereignty must be concentrated in the hands of the central government in order that Canadian nationality may develop in collective strength, we must at the same time fortify the position of the provincial governments so that administration of provincial affairs may be carried out on the definitive, self-supporting basis that was intended when the provinces agreed to Federal union.

The main problem is one of clarification. But the initial difficulty is one of procedure, because no one in authority seems bold enough to say what course should be followed.

The House of Commons special committee which was appointed in 1935 to study ways and means of amending the B.N.A. Act reported unanimously that redistribution of legislative power and clarification of the field of taxation were matters requiring urgent and prompt consideration. But they carefully refrained from recommending any form of procedure and suggested that the matter be discussed by a Dominion-Provincial conference. Five years later the Rowell-Sirois commission reported exhaustively upon Dominion-Provincial relations and again made it clear that the need for constitutional changes was urgent but again did not feel competent to specify by what method these changes should be brought about.

So what are we going to do about it today now that the problem is again pressing? Obviously we should follow the procedure that led up to Confederation and resort once more to another conference between representatives of all the provincial governments and the government of Canada. If we are to have unity we must have agreement arrived at by democratic processes between representatives of the people. Let us therefore forget the failure of the 1945 conference and proceed with high resolve to do as the Fathers of Confederation did, and fashion out a constitutional agreement that will fit the requirements of this great and growing dominion.

But let it be done with a clear vision of the rights and interests of the provinces, and above all of Canada as a whole.



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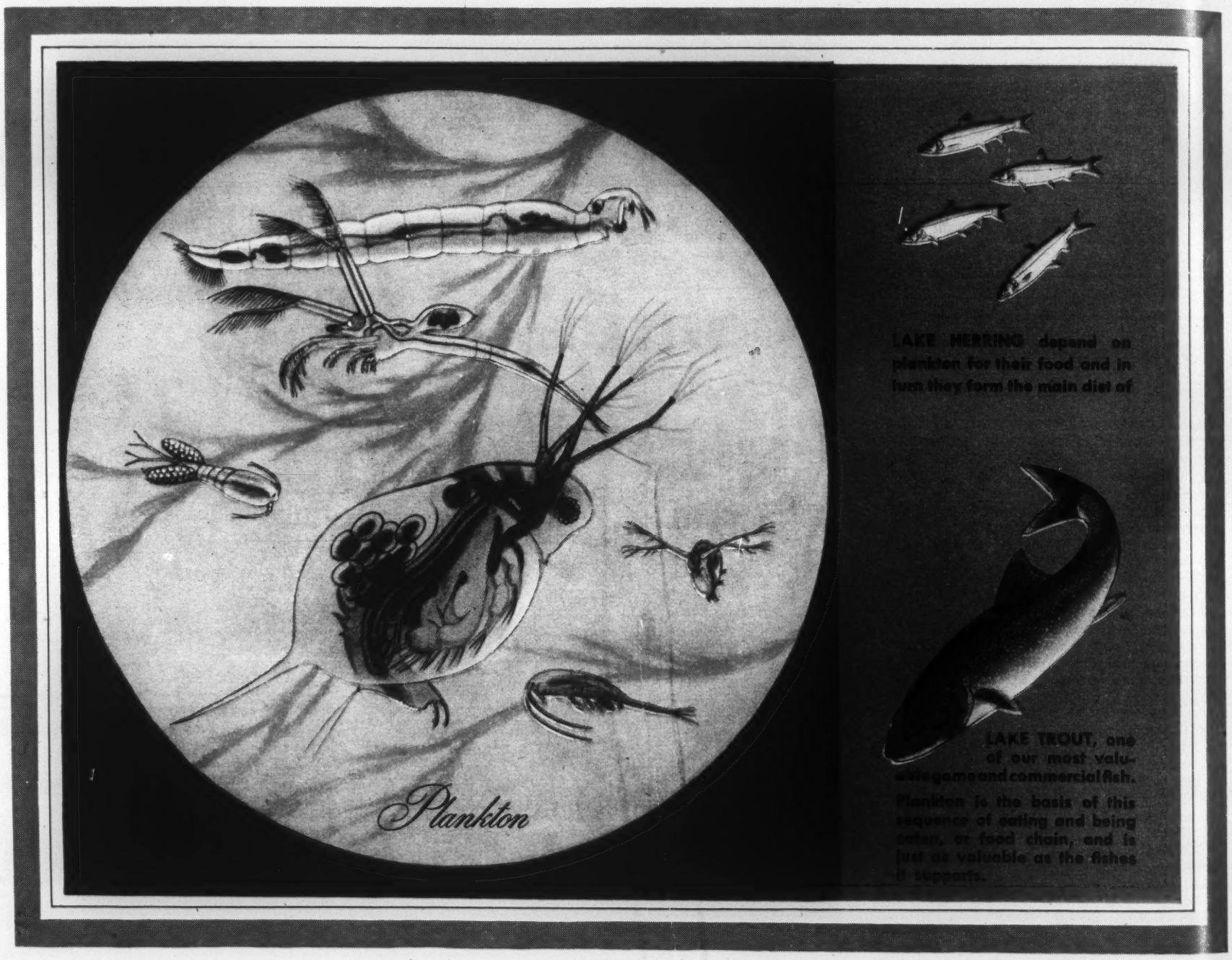
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D65

At Last France's Peasants Believe In Her Future

By STEPHEN COULTER

France's "last resort" premier, Henri Queuille, appears to be putting the franc—and France—back on its feet.

Proof of this new national optimism is provided by French peasants who, traditionally tight-fisted, are now bringing out of hiding gold coin and valuables they have hoarded for years.

Paris.

IT'S quite a trick in the bars off the Champs Elysées. The barman takes a glass of water, floats in it a cigarette paper, then puts a one-franc piece on top. Five seconds later the cigarette paper is saturated, the barman lifts it out. The franc coin stays floating on the surface.

"There you are, boys," he says. "That's what your money's worth."

For four years the floating franc gag has drawn appreciative grins from the aperitif sippers and the brandy-and-water spivs. The new French aristocracy of B.O.F's. (beurre, oeufs, fromage merchants who have spun inflation fortunes since 1944) have snorted cynically, and walked out to buy another diamond ring that no government could get to float, even in a tub of champagne.

Every so often somebody has thrown up his hands, exclaimed at the oncoming "disaster," started a passionate argument blaming it all on the state of the fish trade or the fall of the monarchy.

Suddenly, in the last month, things have happened to take the salt out of the barmen's trick repertory—the floating franc has started what looks like a roaring comeback to respect and respectability. And the entire population of France is sitting up asking, "What goes on?"

Some of the "experts" are giving strangulated explanations that need a ready-reckoner to translate. Mysterious talk runs round about the Russians "pouring masses of gold on the market to embarrass the Marshall planners." The cynics leer and hint at "just another coup de Bourse"—another Stock Market manipulation to skin the credulous. There's even talk of a $400 million French loan being floated in London "with the guarantee that it will be subscribed in a few days."

Not one of the snap explanations carries conviction. The startling climb of the franc, the massive gold sell-out, the sag in black-market rates for sterling and dollars, have been too strong and consistent.

France's little man is cautiously raising his head and scenting a distinctively novel wave of buoyancy, optimism and stability sweeping round the corner. For what in fact is happening is that Doctor Q.'s wonderful remedy is working. When Doctor Henri Queuille, the timid little man with the high blood-pressure, stepped into the premiership seven months ago, the shaking heads were such that the lobbies of the French Parliament looked like a picnic party in a gnat swamp.

Psychological Pill

Dr. Q., however, has miraculously produced the psychological pill to restore the one thing the French needed—confidence. The pill was the new five per cent State Loan launched six weeks ago. Only one other man—De Gaulle—has had the nerve to ask the French to sink their money in a government loan since the war. And it flopped badly.

Queuille asked for $375 millions to help finance recovery. To date the French have lent him $900 millions and are still handing their money over the counter.

For four years a parade of new French premiers has tried vainly to work up what they called *un climat de baisse* — a price-cut atmosphere. They tried cajolery, controls, persuasion and police. Old Leon Blum even issued a government decree ordering everybody to cut prices by five per cent overnight. Every time, the French winked and took it as another nasty government joke.

"We know a genuine *baisse* when we see one," they said. "This is more like a *bouillabaisse*" (the South of France fish soup that often looks like a drowned galosh). Sure enough, prices soared afresh.

But Queuille has needed no artificialities. Suddenly *la baisse*—the genuine price-cut—is here. Agricultural prices are skidding, wholesale prices of vegetables, eggs, wine, meat are down all over the country. The results of abundant harvests, the rebuilding of livestock herds, are being sharply felt. Farmers are leaving fields of carrots, turnips and so on as animal food because the price offered doesn't cover gathering and carting costs.

Cumulative Effect

The shrewd patience of the government's financial policy, a balanced budget, big gains in industrial output, a political calm, with the Communists failing to work up new labor strife—all these, with the loan a success, have suddenly produced their cumulative effect.

Inflation, which has been haunting France since 1944, recedes. It's harder to raise an overdraft at the bank. Instead of throwing about the francs they saw daily worth less, the French have stopped their buying spree, are wanting cash in hand.

The latest development in this chain-reaction is a selling wave of gold unprecedented in recent French history. It has already knocked a quarter off the price of gold in four weeks. Within the last three weeks dealers on the free gold markets in Paris and the provinces have scrambled to unload gold.

In one Paris market session the price slumped ten per cent in a few hours: Gold coins were being offered at $8 apiece less than they fetched a month before. Hardened dealers took big losses, black marketeers groaned as sterling and the dollar sagged and the franc strengthened.

A look at the market shows that one of the things happening is that a vast hoard of peasant gold is coming out of hiding from wash tubs, old socks, mattresses, and holes in the kitchen floor all over the country.

The horny-handed French peasant, who traditionally turns over a twenty-centime piece five times before spending it, has for years changed his bank notes into gold sovereigns, napoleons, Swiss louis, and gold dollars, and stowed them away at home against such government frauds as devaluations, note-blocking, etc. Estimators have said there was three times more gold hoarded away than ever in circulation and many times more than all the gold in the Bank of France!

Now the peasant gold hoard is emerging. The "psychological shock" of the loan's success, the drop in agricultural prices, the consequent gain in the franc's buying power, the surprising strength of the Queuille government, and the domestic political calm are chasing away the calamity bogy.

With the help of Doctor Q.'s wonderful remedy, Mr. Marshall's marvellous mixture, and the current whiff of confidence, the franc is putting on considerable weight. And it looks as though the time is rapidly approaching when the floating franc tricksters will have to reach for their secondhand conjuring sets behind the counter to work up again.

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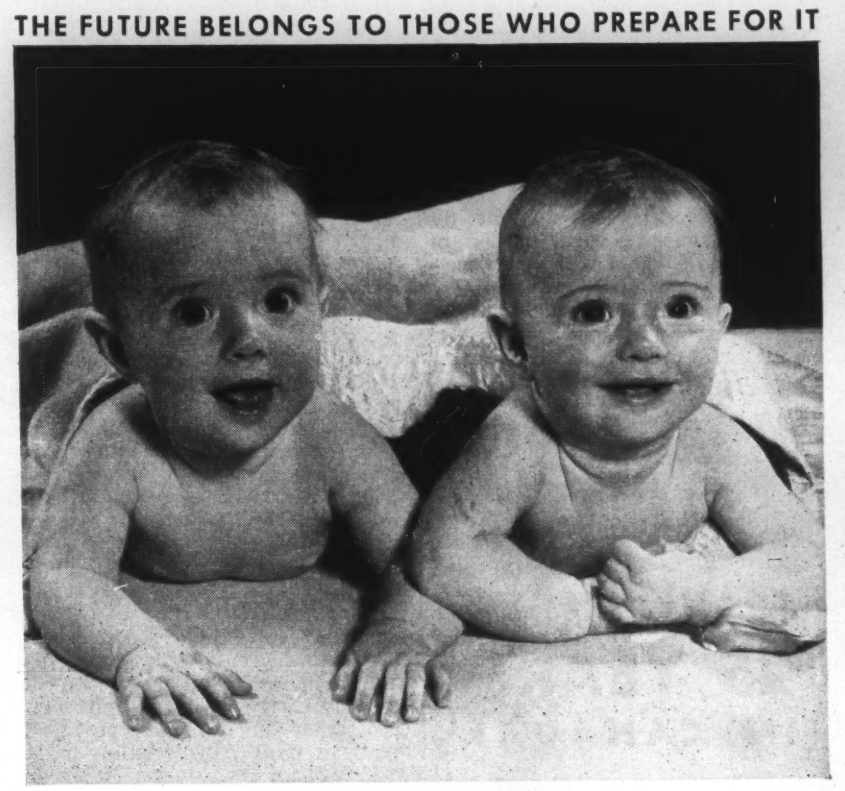

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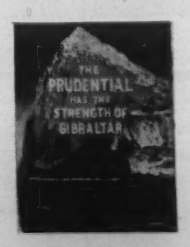

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But Pensioning Poets Is Poor Policy For Public

By EDWARD A. McCOURT

Poets are seldom respectable, though the first criterion of government support for artists should be respectability. Wild-eyed and wayward souls would not flourish on the Civil List.

Mr. McCourt, who is with the University of Saskatchewan's Department of English, examines the fine points of paying poets from the public pot, and concludes unhappily that poets will have to work.

ONE of the proposals frequently advanced for the encouragement of our embryonic native culture is that the arts in Canada be subsidized. Earnest advocates of this point out that poets, like ordinary people, must eat; and that under existing conditions some of them are able to do so only spasmodically.

These advocates argue that the nation subsidizes several million infants most of whom will never draw a picture except on the wallpaper, or create a poem fit for publication anywhere but on a back fence. It would be sensible, therefore, to divert a fraction of this outpouring to the support of artists and writers who have already proved themselves but whose incomes are in no wise proportionate to their talents.

But such assistance must be granted with discretion. Most of our novelists and painters can be left to fend for themselves. Granted that few Canadian novelists have so far achieved Book-of-the-Month Club status, a goodly number have at least earned a place behind a department store counter autographing books for eager customers. Moreover, the novelist can always count on the possibility of sharing in the bounties so lavishly and indiscriminately bestowed by Hollywood. As for the painter, if he is fortunate he may find a patron who will purchase his works at substantial prices, or he may even secure a fat contract to decorate a public building with 10-ft. murals.

Blood, Sweat and Whiskey

But the poet is in a different category from that of the novelist or painter. For what man in his senses would pay a hundred dollars for a sonnet, no matter how much blood, sweat and whiskey may have gone into its composition, when he can buy a whole book of them for seventy-five cents? And although Hollywood produced Dante's "Inferno" a few years ago the success of the venture was not such as to send the company agents hustling off to purchase exclusive rights to "John Brown's Body" or "The Waste Land." The truth of the matter seems to be that poetry is seldom a marketable product, and that unless he is given some sort of protection the Canadian poet is actually in danger of becoming extinct.

It was not always thus. In Greece's golden age the poet occupied a position in public esteem almost equal to that of the athlete. Indeed, he competed with his fellow-bards at the Olympic games, and if victorious was rewarded with a wreath of laurel just as if he had won the discus throw or the ten-mile run. And at least one astute Greek poet, Pindar, made a good thing out of writing odes—by contract—in honor of the star athletes of the day. But today even the most successful of our poets makes a yearly income that any amateur hockey player would laugh to scorn.

One poet of our acquaintance has calculated, on the basis of the average rate per inch paid by periodicals, that he would have to write about two and a half yards of poetry a day to keep himself alive. Apart from the wear and tear on the mind, the sheer physical exertion involved in the writing of 7'6" of verse is enough to exhaust a navvy.

Gave Themselves Completely

Many of the world's greatest poets —Dante, Goethe, Wordsworth, Shelley—being men of private means, were free to give themselves completely to their poetry without worrying too much about whether or not anybody read it. Other equally eminent poets were men who did not scorn routine jobs—Chaucer was a customs official and Milton a sort of propaganda minister for the Puritan party—but the idea that the poet should be independent of cares has become firmly established.

This is all the more surprising in view of the fact no other artist has such a hard time keeping the wolf from the door. At times the battle becomes so desperate that the poet, in order to eat and at the same time preserve a semblance of independence, is compelled to go on a lecture tour. If a government grant would save him from this fate we feel it should be made without further discussion.

So far, proponents of the subsidy scheme have not bothered about such minor details as the administration of whatever grants might be forthcoming. They merely point out that in England, France, and other enlightened countries including the Scandinavian, the Civil Lists provide for grants to persons who "by their performance of duties to the public, or by their useful discoveries in science and attainment in literature and the arts have merited . . . . the gratitude of their country," and suggest that a similar Civil List be established in Canada.

But what is the first condition that must be met before any artist be rewarded with such a government bounty? Is it this—that he be respectable. In literature nothing pays better than respectability. Goeffrey Faber has stated that only one English poet of modern times can be said to have made a living from his poetry —Alfred Lord Tennyson. And Tennyson was the very soul of respectability. When he said Come into the garden, Maud, every Victorian reader knew that if Maud accepted she would be perfectly safe. Moreover, Tennyson was for the government. So people bought his books and read his poems and the government made him Poet Laureate and gave him a stipend he didn't need.

But your true poet is seldom respectable. He is a wild-eyed and wayward soul who dreams fantastic dreams and lives in a magnificent and terrible world of the imagination that respectable people know nothing about and would hate if they did. He observes only one rule—he is always against the government. Conformity fits him like a hair shirt. And if, unable to endure any longer the monotony of office routine or the drab walls of his attic room he were to weaken and accept a government grant, our Bright Young Men—and there are real poets among them—would heap scorn upon him as one fallen by the wayside. He might eat regularly thenceforth, but he would be a pariah among his kind. So Wordsworth over a 100 years ago accepted a government bounty and became the Lost Leader who betrayed the cause for a handful of silver.

It seems, then, that little can be done for our poet through government subsidy. If he isn't born to a private income he will just have to work—as do several of his ablest contemporaries—or else reconcile himself to an attic room and uncertain meal hours. The fact of the matter is, your true poet cannot be made into a civil servant. His eye cannot roll in a fine frenzy so long as it is fixed on a government pension. But perhaps, when he is old and grey and full of sleep he can be given a seat in the Senate. After all, Shelley has said that the poets are the unacknowledged legislators of the world.

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33.0	67.5	A 100.5 ft.
44.0	120.0	B 164.0 ft.
55.0	187.5	C 242.5 ft.

IF CAR IS GOING 50 MPH, how many feet does it travel before average driver can brake it to a stop? . . . which is correct in chart, A, B, or C? Mobile driver testing units, operated in interest of public safety, have tested over 50,000 people—shown many of them that they can't brake as quickly as they thought! Answer: C

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Students Will Again Tour Drama-Hungry Prairies

By FRANCES OAKES BALDWIN

The University of Saskatchewan's unique Stage Society is getting ready for its summer tour which will again take the drama to Saskatchewan cities and villages and, at the same time, give students a chance to exercise their talents professionally. Started last year, the group pays members' travelling and living expenses in addition to a "scholarship-wage" of $300 each. It aims to become a year-round venture.

Eight students in 1948 travelled 10,000 miles in Saskatchewan. This year Alberta and Manitoba have asked to be included.

IN THE past, a letter from a University of Saskatchewan co-ed reading, "Dear Mother: I am going to have the most fascinating job this summer! I am going to be an actress!" would have been a small bombshell to her parents.

This year, however, such a letter would be displayed and bragged about by both her parents. It would mean that their daughter—or it might be their son—had been chosen as one of the players of the University Stage Society. It would mean that she would be one of a group touring the province putting on leading stage plays, and gaining valuable stage experience. It would mean that she would earn a "scholarship-wage" of $300, clear of all travelling and living expenses, which would help pay tuition for the next University year.

The University Stage Society made their first tour last year. They produced the plays of Shakespeare and Molière 77 times in 62 Saskatchewan cities, towns and villages. They covered 10,000 miles of twisting prairie roads—and they made it pay. The eight students, four co-eds and four men, all received salary-scholarships, over and above subsistence and travelling expenses, besides invaluable stage experience.

Two-Fold Purpose

The eight students, Frances Hyland, Lee Harrington, Betty Walker, Molly Tubman, Hugh Edmunds, Frank Bueckert, Murray Edwards and Peter Jaenicke, had all been prominent in drama productions at the University. The summer tour was planned with the cooperation of Professor E. M. Jones of the department of Drama with the two-fold purpose of taking "the best possible plays to every community no matter how small, and, thereby, to provide young Canadians with a chance to exercise their talent professionally" without having to go too far afield.

PROFESSOR E. M. JONES

The young players tried to obtain the maximum benefit from the experience by rotating roles. During the summer each girl in the company played every feminine role. When Frances Hyland had to leave the company early in August to prepare for her trip to London where she is studying at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Arts, another co-ed, Mickey Morgan, took her place in the company.

And the people? The people in the small prairie towns who for years had seen nothing but the glitter of the movies—how did they react to "Pyramus and Thisbe" and "A Doctor in Spite of Himself"?

The drama department is still getting letters from towns asking that the stage society come again next year. Minor feuds have developed because one town was passed by last summer while another neighboring town was visited. Requests from towns in Alberta and Manitoba have resulted in these provinces being included in this year's itinerary.

The audiences, tired of canned drama, were appreciative and demonstrative. And the local newspapers gave the young players such gems as these to paste in their clipping books: "The presentations by the young group were handled with professional polish" and "The Stage society can come back here, anytime!"

Already, the Drama department is lining up the players who, early in May of this year, will pack up their books to bring the brightness of the world-of-make-believe, the wisdom of the best playwrights, to the dusty little prairie towns. This summer, the society will present three plays, two comedies and a serious melodrama.

And, not content to rest on its laurels, the society is setting a goal of becoming a year-round professional touring repertory theatre covering a good part of western Canada.

Saskatchewan has always been a province willing to try something new—whether in politics or drama. This latest experiment by young student actors and actresses seems to be worthy of imitation. There are many inhabitants of small Ontario towns who never see a stage play. There are small towns in all the other provinces in a similar situation. The Universities of a province are supposed to benefit culturally not only the people who attend them but all citizens of that province. For this reason, our universities receive liberal government grants.

The enterprise shown by the Saskatchewan students in bringing dramatic culture down into Main Street could well be imitated by the students on other campuses.

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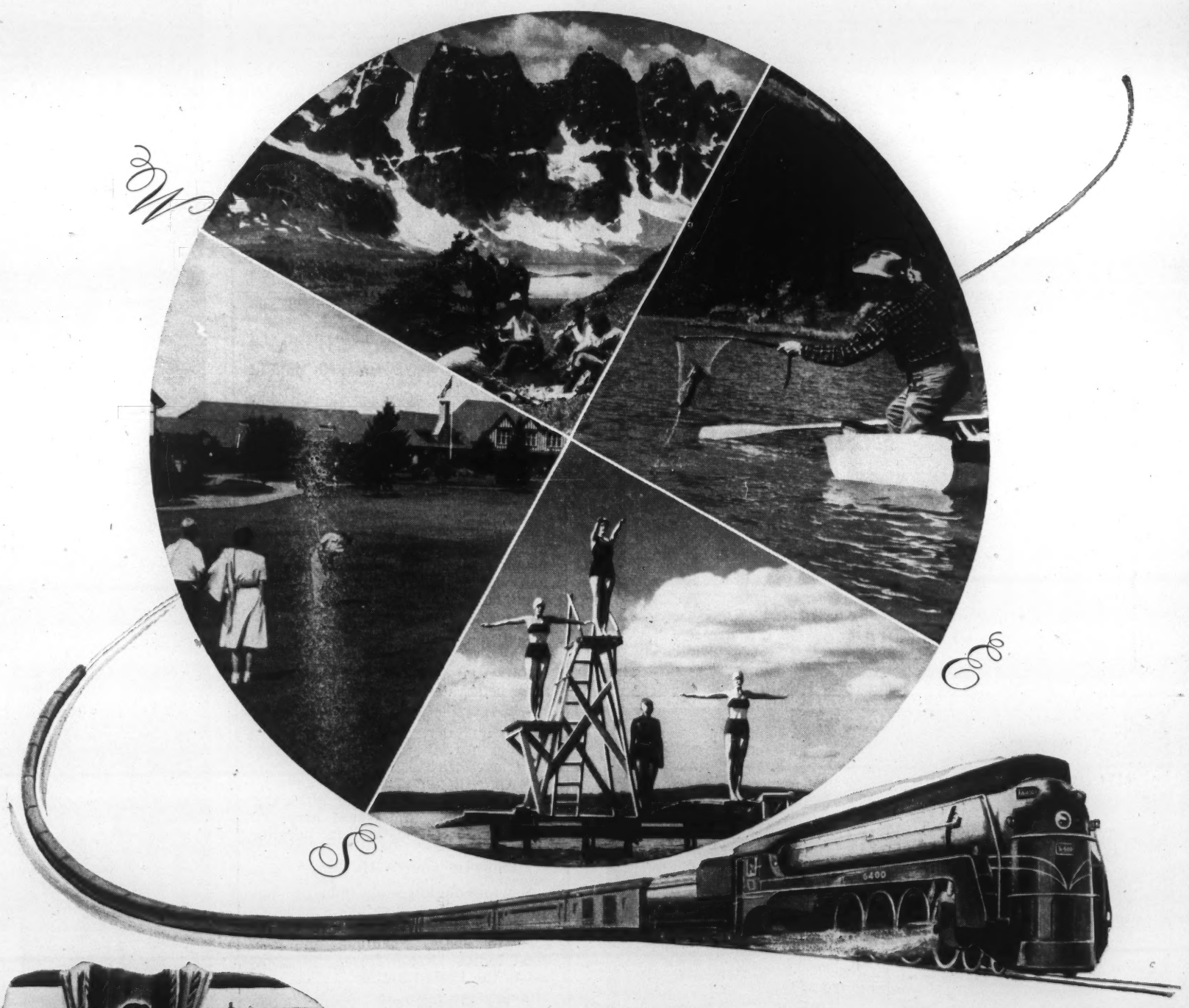

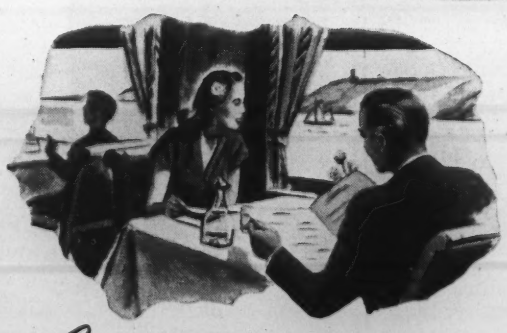

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Ballads Of Newfoundland Give Clues To Its Life

By PHYLLIS AXFORD

Confederation of Newfoundland with Canada is an accomplished fact. Canadians who would like to know more of the people in the tenth province can learn much from a study of their folk songs, says this Canadian writer who visited the island and studied its culture.

YOU can't judge a steamboat by its whistle, but you can judge a land by its songs. And Newfoundland is the country with perhaps the most melancholy, haunting, and beautiful ballads and folk songs in the New World. And some of the most inexcusably banal. But Newfoundland recently has stopped singing.

In a single day, on Conception Bay, the mainland steamer's whistle has called five young men away to the U.S., five in a village of under four hundred. The youth of the island is migrating daily to Canada and to the U.S., and the island is becoming in full reality an old folks' home. Let us hope confederation will stop that.

Once it was the haven of the adventuresome, the hard home of those who fought and sang against the sea, who made the gray rocks ring with the challenge of their chanties. For Newfoundland is old.

St. John's, Newfoundland's capital, is the oldest city in the New World. For almost two hundred years, the little bands of fisherfolk settlers in Brigus, Cupids, Bristols Hope, left their outports, stationed themselves at the tips of the long arms into the sea, and there stood off bands of French mercenaries from Canada, as they had previously stood off pirates who infested their Old World waters. Newfoundland's most glorious folk songs tell of these early hard battles in home defence.

At last, in 1763, the English were victorious. Hollywood could do a classic piece on this. Think of the sea scenes! And the songs! And the exotic locales, like Bristols Hope, which still looks the way it did in the early seventeenth century. The farmers there still harvest their hay by hand, as in 1677.

Three Categories

The music of Newfoundland is divided into three sharp categories. There are the songs the settlers brought over with them, hundreds of years ago, from England, from Ireland, and from the Channel Islands, and have modified and sung ever since. And there are the sea-songs and other ballads that the folks of Newfoundland learned from many mariners who sailed to fish on the Grand Banks. And there are the real songs of Newfoundland, composed at home.

For more than four hundred years, the women of Newfoundland have sung songs to lighten their loneliness, and the men have sung sea chanties to lighten their work, and dispel the fog of terror of the sea's whims.

Recently, however, even in the remote outports, many of the tiny hamlets have acquired radios, and today, only the old folks know and sing the true songs of Newfoundland's story.

The Newfoundland outport people recognize three great realities—the sea, the church, and their own music. Until six years ago, the youngsters throughout Newfoundland did not have to go to school. The older people, who live by the sea, go to church, send their children to church schools, and sing songs like "The Schooner Mary Ann", "The Blooming Bright Star of Belle Isle", and "Petty Harbor Bait Skiff." While things go wrong, they sing "Hard Times":

"Oh, the fisherman, heartsick, is out all the day,
And when in the evening he sails up the Bay
He walks into the kitchen, gives Kitty a nod,
Sayin', 'Another vain day in our trying for cod . . '
Oh, 'tis hard times, h . . a . . a . . ard times."

When things go well, they sing "Three Devils for Fish":

"In the sweet month of August, the liver being plum,
We had a big puncheon chock full to the bung.
O woman, O woman, you may have your wish,
For say what you will, we're three devils for fish."

"Life Is Earnest"

The people of Newfoundland's outports are warm, friendly, and hospitable, but they do not often smile or pun, or joke. "Life is real and life is earnest and the grave . . . " This is reflected in their songs:

"Oh, death it will come like the sound of a drum
For to summon poor Jack to his grave,
What more could he do, for you all know 'tis true,
'Tis the fate of both hero and slave;
His soul soars afloat so doleful and soft,
While the bell for the funeral clinks;
Oh! peace to that seafaring, gambolling,
Capering, grog-drinking hero, John Hinks."

All up and down the long Newfoundland coast, you see wooden houses boarded up and empty. The people have given up and have gone to try their luck in Canada or New England.

Parting

For years, Newfoundland songs have celebrated partings:

"Oh, love, I'm bound for Canada,
Dear Sally, we must part:
I'm forced to leave my blue-eyed girl,
All with an aching heart,"
"Oh, stay at home dear Willie do,
You'll get employment here;
And do not leave your parents old,
Likewise your Sally dear."

Newfoundland's main industry, for four centuries, was catching and exporting cod. It still is. Salt cod goes to Spain, Portugal, and the West Indies. Fresh frozen fillets of cod to the United States

"We shipped with 'young Goodridge' in the Spring of the year,
And we got thirty shillings to find our own gear—
'Thirty shillings in hand' and good tea in galore
And four meals a day on the Huntingdown Shore."

Today, the pulp and paper industry and the iron mines are more vital to Newfoundland, economically, than cod.

St. John's is the only real concentration of population in the entire island, the seat of the government, the port of customs, the residence of the Empiah career, probably promoted from Injiah. The stone streets resound with the honk of four or five thousand auto horns, many on new models, and the living-rooms echo with the songs of Newfoundland.

"Some they go to sprees and balls, and more drive out so grand,
But little know of the nor'west wind on the banks of Newfoundland."

In the nineteenth century, independence made music to the ears of many people of Newfoundland, and recently Newfoundland revived her popular songs of 1892, for a short-lived revival, as it transpired.

"Cheer up, my gallant countrymen,
The fight is fought and won.
Confederates are routed,
And beaten two to one."
or
"Ye brave Newfoundlanders who plough the salt sea,
With hearts like the eagle so bold and so free,
The time is at hand when we'll have to say
If Confederation will carry the day.
"Then hurrah, for our own native isle, Newfoundland;
Not a stranger shall hold one inch of her stand;
Her face turns to Britain, her back to the Gulf,
Come near at your peril, Canadian Wolf!"

Even musicians have come to recognize, of late, the transition of Newfoundland. Folk songs, they say, should never be recorded. Once they are their forms are set, and the very flexibility that gave them beauty and power is forever lost. Lately, though, two hundred songs have been collected in Newfoundland, for a symphonic rhapsody, preserving for posterity a memento in music of a way of life that is passing forever, the historic outport life of Newfoundland.

Quotations are from "The Book of Newfoundland" by Crosby and Co., St. John's, Newfoundland, and used by permission of the publishers.

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Colors Contribute To Mental And Physical Well-Being

By E. P. HERMAN

Color plays an important role in our everyday lives, affecting our mental and physical well-being and our efficiency. The right-colored surroundings can even help to prevent air-sickness and suicide.

Highly-strung people find greens, blues and white soothing but persons subject to fits of depression are advised to surround themselves with pinks, yellows and violets. Forceful, hearty characters are at their best among stimulating colors, while a mild personality is happiest with deep greens and pinks.

WE ARE constantly affected by the colors of our surroundings. The right color combinations in our homes, offices, shops, travel accommodations and hospitals are exceedingly important, both for health and efficiency.

Almost every doctor is acquainted with instances in which the wrong color was the cause of mental or physical discomfort. Dr. Sabin of New York University has reported the case of a woman who was nervous, fretful and who complained of ill-health generally. An examination by the family doctor revealed nothing organically amiss. It was noticed, however, that on her visits away from home she improved.

This gave the doctor a clue, and he sent this woman and her daughter on an extended trip to Europe.

He then called in an interior decorator and the two made an inspection of his patient's home. The decorator was at once struck by the violent display of colors in this woman's bedroom. It was a disturbing combination of deep violet and purple, colors which have a very exciting effect. Lighter colors were substituted: calming greens and yellows. When the patient returned home from her European trip those black moods never returned again.

Not So Efficient

Dr. Sabin reports another interesting case in which colors exerted a striking influence. The office of a factory had been a warm, bright yellow. An efficiency expert was called in and he decided that a slate blue would be more practical and would need less cleaning.

When winter came the stenographers began complaining of the cold and wore their coats in the office until the cold slate blue was again repainted a warm yellow. After this repainting the room felt warmer at 72 degrees than it had at 75 with slate blue walls!

The warming colors are orange-reds, such as henna, terracotta and tangerine. The brilliant reds are warming too, but they are also irritating. Other acceptable warm colors are peach, all shades of yellow (with the exception of chartreuse), pink and browns.

A room painted in cold colors, such as gray, blue or green, may be made warmer pyschologically by the furnishings. This is accomplished by the use of warm colors in draperies, lamp shades and other room accessories, orange lamp shades, beige draperies. pictures featuring sunshine yellow, various shades of coral, suntan and fawn.

In these days of high-speed travel the part that colors play in the decoration of airplanes has received the attention of Howard Ketchum, color engineer, who is devoting himself to the task of boosting travel via airplanes.

Mr. Ketchum is advising his airplane clients not to serve mayonnaise and to avoid coffee, if possible. Yellow and coffee colors have an unpleasant effect on the stomach. Yellow, likewise, is to be avoided in the interior decoration of a plane.

On the other hand, Mr. Ketchum has found that a green which is neither blue nor yellow has a cheerful effect on air passengers, and is particularly suitable if it is grayed a little.

Bridge of Suicides

There is no doubt that we are all very decidedly influenced by the colors of our surroundings. A very interesting illustration of this influence was recently afforded when the city of London, in an attempt to reduce the number of suicides from Blackfriars Bridge, painted that ancient and gloomy structure a bright green. Thereafter suicides from that bridge were reduced more than a third.

Not only in homes is the importance of colors being appreciated as a source of happiness and efficiency. Farsighted educators have begun to realize that the colors used in the decoration of schoolrooms play a very important role in learning. For years the dreary blackboard formed the chief motif in the decoration scheme of the classroom. The surrounding walls were equally cold and gloomy. Now, in Elgin, Illinois, white blackboards, or more properly, whiteboards, are being used, and with happy results.

When the Empress Josephine was told that a woman she detested would on a certain occasion wear a dress of deep green, she had her drawing room, wall paper, furniture, coverings and rugs, hastily redecorated, at great cost, to a shade of blue that would make the green dress appear glaring and vulgar. She knew how to use colors to serve her purposes.

On the other hand, the use of colors can make a social gathering a huge success. A woman was giving a dinner party and wanted to employ colors to the best advantage. She approached Mr. Ketchum.

"Try magenta light," he suggested. "Buy three or four 1000-watt lamps and place them around the floor under the furniture. Then turn out all the other lights."

Huge Success

His instructions were carried out. The party was a huge success. The soft, flattering glow had made the women look ten years younger. They were pleased, the men were gallant.

That colors influence organic life is now a well established fact. All forms of life from the protozoa to man are influenced in their behavior in various ways by different colors.

Many psychologists believe that a correct color environment surrounding a child will influence his mental tendencies to a greater extent than preaching and physical punishment. Experiments at the University of Iowa showed that crying babies are most quickly soothed by blue light. Green ranks next to blue in soothing power. Red light and total darkness are extremely disquieting.

For persons of highly strung temperament the governing color scheme of the room in which he spends most of his time should be green, white, blue and other soothing colors. Lichen green is a very popular color.

For persons habitually given to mental depression, more lively color schemes are desired. Reds, pinks and violets are the colors called for. A stimulating color scheme is made by facing the chimney with pink marble. Add two chairs in pink chintz and several pieces of furniture in light mahogany, pictures in bright reds, golds, yellows and purples. As a background for blond maple furniture, yellow, tan, light green and light blue are preferable.

The Chinese for a great many years have had a word for the two opposing types of personalities. If you are a mild type of person, given to slow action and peaceful thoughts you are a *yin*. A *yin* personality must have *yin* colors to him happy. A suggestion for such type is a room furnished in shell pink and dark lead green. The strong, forceful, always-on-the-go person is called a *yang*. His chairs should be made up in deep shades of fuchsia, his walls citron color. Also of this color must be his window draperies accentuated in fuchsia. A carpet of white, another *yang* color, would complete the effect.

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There's Plenty Spice In Hungary And They Barbecue An Ox, Too

By JOHN BISHOP

THE DUKAYS—by Lajos Zilahy—*—McLeod—$4.00.*

AUTHOR of ten novels and nineteen plays, Lajos Zilahy is Hungary's leading novelist, and Spain's and Italy's most popular foreign one. His most recent book, "The Dukays", is the third to be done into English, its predecessors being "Two Prisoners" and "The Deserter".

The Dukays are a fabulously wealthy aristocratic family whose genealogical table must be about a mile long, and whose moral degeneracy closely parallels the decline of Hungary (and indeed of all Europe) from the last years of the reign of Franz Joseph up to the Hitler invasion of Poland.

"It is only fair to warn the reader", gossips a Literary Guild reviewer on the book-jacket, "that the book violates just about every taboo; although extremely frank and outspoken, subjects like frigidity and homosexuality are handled with such taste and perception that only the more squeamish could take offense". Well, either we are of "the more squeamish" or else we lack the lusty downrightness (or downright lustiness) of your average Hungarian reader. If, as the publishers tell us, and we have no reason to doubt it, Zilahy is the greatest living novelist in Hungary, we conclude that he wisely elected to play on home-grounds when he chose moral decay for his grand theme.

False beards, assignations, the personal hygiene of idiots, court intrigue, espionage, socage, first-night intimacies, child psychology, naughty French songs—what are your special interests? You'll find them all here, but you'll have to wade through close to eight hundred pages to winnow them out and satisfy your neurotic whimsies.

The central character is Count Istvan Dukay, as blue-blooded and wealthy a degenerate as you'd care to meet, who lives to see the end of his throttling grip on some scores of thousand of acres of good Hungarian land. His children, like him, all turn out to be uniform moral bankrupts, with the possible exception of his daughter Zia. The only really profitable portion of the whole epic is the last half containing the tenderly told story of Zia's life on the island of Mandria—spoiled, though, by her unopposed rape at the hands of a local customs inspector.

In passing, we might add that there is a very good description of the correct method of barbecuing an entire ox. If we are ever called upon to perform this operation, we think we can add to our prestige, provided we haven't been so careless as to have thrown the novel away in the meantime. On the serious side, however, orchids to John Pauker (no relation to Anna, we suppose) for a really beautiful job of translation.

ERNESTINE GILBRETH CAREY

FRANK GILBRETH, Jr.

Assembly Line Family

By BETTY HOPKINSON

CHEAPER BY THE DOZEN—by Frank Gilbreth, Jr. and Ernestine Gilbreth Carey—*Ambassador*—$3.50.

IN THESE days of rising costs, crowded living conditions and uneasy peace, it is refreshing and heartwarming to read of the Gilbreths, who really wanted twelve children, a large home and a happy life, and who were able to obtain them all.

Frank B. Gilbreth Jr. and his sister Ernestine Gilbreth Carey, two of the twelve, have written a delightful book about their lively, loving family. Father Gilbreth dominates the book, and one gathers, tried to dominate the family and believed he succeeded. He was a well known industrial engineer and the originator of motion study for industrial efficiency. He was a lovable autocrat, with a temper that quickly blew itself out with loud words and left no ill feeling, and a robust sense of humor.

Much of the experimentation of his motion study and efficiency problems he tried out on his long-suffering family, who served as slightly unwilling guinea pigs. He had evolved many systems to make the working of his home smoother and these he applied on a broader scale in factories and offices. The children could be gathered together in as little as 14 seconds when he whistled, and to speed up the morning dressing and bathing, he taught them all how to have a bath in a few seconds and dress with as few motions as possible. He taught his family languages by having a victrola playing continually in the bathroom, and the morse code, by writing symbols and words on the walls and ceilings of their summer home; in spite of themselves, the children obtained a working knowledge. He insisted that all of them could and would, learn to typewrite, and by following his system, all the children over six and Mother Gilbreth, could manage the touch system reasonably well at the end of two weeks.

One of the most ambitious experiments Mr. Gilbreth tried out on his family, concerned the application of motion study to surgery, to reduce the time required for certain operations. Father decided to have his entire family divested of their tonsils, and persuaded the doctor to allow motion pictures to be taken during the operation. The story of this painful episode makes a strangely hilarious chapter.

While Father dominates the book, Mother had her important place in the scheme of things. She was a seemingly docile woman, gently reared but well able to keep her huge household running smoothly and efficiently. In spite of the time and work involved in bearing twelve children and attending to them in their growing years with very little outside help, she found time to help her husband in their own company, and after his death, carried on the work with a firmness of purpose unknown to her family before.

"Cheaper by the Dozen" is really a collection of stories, anecdotes and happenings in the family before Father Gilbreth died in 1924. Not much attempt has been made to keep these in any order of time or sequence, but the book does not suffer for this. With twelve children the house was always lively, something was always going on, and the entire twelve seemed always to be involved. You gain the impression while reading, that the Gilbreths were a very happy and well adjusted family.

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THE BOOKSHELF

To Forget About Existentialism In The Rebirth Of Morality

By ROBERT AYRE

THE BLOOD OF OTHERS—by Simone de Beauvoir—*Saunders*—$3.50.

"WE ARE members of one another," said Paul, writing to the Ephesians, and, to the Corinthians, "whether one member suffers, all the members suffer with it; or one member be honored, all the members rejoice with it." In his devotion, "The Tolling Bell", John Donne phrased it a little differently: "No man is an Iland, intire of it selfe; every man is a peece of the Continent, a part of the maine; if a Clod bee washed away by the Sea, Europe is the lesse . . . any mans death diminishes me, because I am involved in Mankinde." But Dostoevsky carried it a step further. He went beyond the recognition of man's interdependence, of his sharing of a common destiny, when he said: "Each of us is responsible for everything and to every human being."

That sentence is the text of "The Blood of Others", which, although it never mentions religion, is one of the most profoundly religious novels of our time.

The name of God appears in it only once, when Helen Bertrand, despairing of Jean Blomart's love, cries in her heart, "God does not exist." Jean himself, the principal character, the narrator, never thinks of God. He is driven by a sense of guilt and responsibility so powerful that one of his friends derides his remorse as presumptuous. He felt that his father, a wealthy man, breathed "the corrupt odour of the world"; he longed to be free of what he called the original rottenness, to keep himself pure and see all human life "a pure transparent freedom"; but he was not aware that he was religious, even when he said: "Politics is the art of acting upon men from without; the day when humanity, as a whole, can organize itself from within in its entirety, there'll be no further need for politics."

No Withdrawal

There was no question of Jean's withdrawal from the world. He was too poignantly aware that although he didn't create the world he created it again by his presence at every instant. He could not blot himself out, or withdraw into himself: "I exist outside myself and everywhere in the world. There is not an inch of my path which does not trespass on the path of someone else." Even when he was dead, he would continue to exist and affect the fate of others.

Becoming a socialist, Jean repudiated the comfortable and, to him, dishonest life he could have inherited with his father's business. He abandoned Communism when Jacques, a young poet who had joined the movement through his influence, was killed in a riot. Jean felt himself a murderer and resolved never again to take action. But the war and the occupation of France forced his hand. He became one of the organizers of the Resistance. As the leader, he took upon himself the responsibility for Helen's death. "Because of me—first Jacques and now Helen." Helen relieved him of the burden. "I did what I wanted. You were just a stone. Stones are necessary to make roads . . .". But there remained the hostages who would be shot when the act of sabotage was accomplished, the hostages who had not chosen as Helen had chosen. "I am the rock that crushes them." For the sake of Liberty, of the good, he was forced to accept his destiny, to accept for ever, "the risk and the anguish, to bear my crimes and my guilt which will rend me eternally."

In reading this novel you forget any qualms you may have had about existentialism. Simone de Beauvoir is one of the originators of the philosophy but instead of talking about it she exemplifies it in a living story. Nor is there any need for you to trip over the technique, once you have taken the hint from the translators. The events are presented through the mind of Blomart but although related to his thought, they emerge objectively, and they are exciting events, acted out by real people. Only the essential details are given, but their intensity illuminates the whole, an important passage in the history of France and of civilization. The tragic love story of Jean and Helen and the dilemma of the other characters is extremely moving. Even more important, to men of good will who have been appalled by the power of evil in the world today, is the realization this book brings of the rebirth of morality.

Timely Tome

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN MODERN SOCIETY by Martin H. Neumeyer—*Van Nostrand*—*$4.25.*

SOCIAL welfare workers, sociologists and, particularly, students in the social sciences will welcome this new text. Research in juvenile delinquency in contemporary U.S. society is carefully reviewed and all pertinent factors involved in the social process are considered. Chapter titles show the wide range of elements involved in the matter of juvenile misdemeanour—personality and psychological factors, home and family connections, companionship and juvenile gangs, the influence of community institutions. Each chapter is fully supported by reference suggestions and some have lists of questions and projects for class discussion.

Public interest has been aroused and there is an increasing demand that something be done to improve treatment of delinquents and to prevent the spread of delinquency. Effective professional courses at the university level for young welfare workers are helping to pin-point the problem in many communities and good textbooks are essential.

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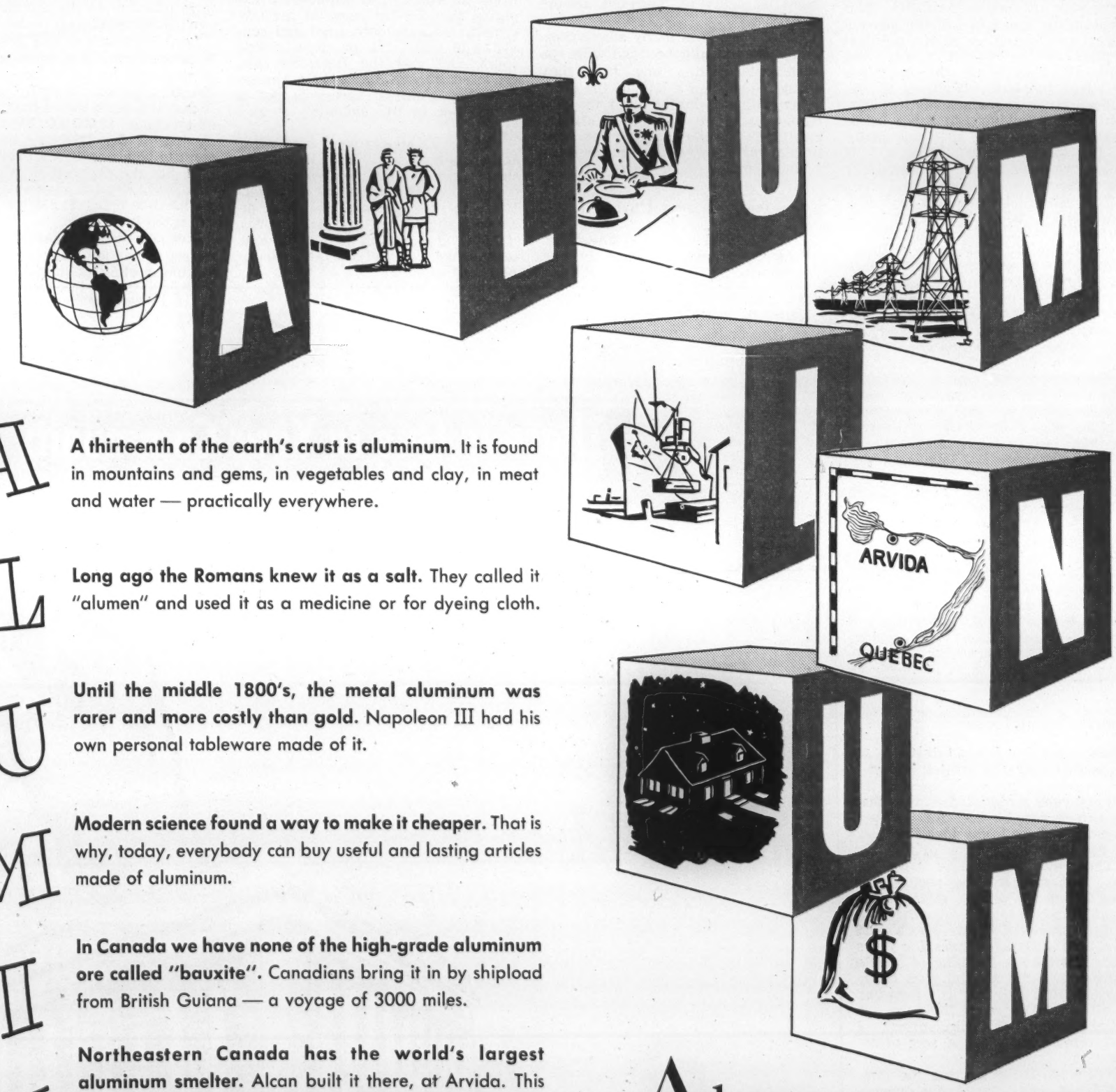

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LONDON LETTER

Despite Cuts, Britons Are All For Telling Peron To Keep His Meat

By P.O'D.

London.

YOU probably remember the old story of the man who was asked by the waiter how he found the steak. "Oh, I just rolled a potato over," he said, "and there it was". Well, that is just about the size of an Englishman's meat ration, only it is for a whole week, and it is very unlikely to be steak.

The recent cutting of the meat ration is a serious hardship. Not unnaturally opponents of the government are trying to make political capital out of it—not openly, but with sly jibes about the muddling and bad judgment displayed in the operation of the much-vaunted system of bulk buying. But it is hard to see that in this case the fault really is the government's. After all, it takes two sides to make a bargain—and keep it.

The whole trouble is that the Argentine, which had agreed to furnish certain large quantities of meat at certain prices, found afterwards that it could get better prices elsewhere for some of it, and simply diverted the supplies. In the brave new world south of the River Plate a bargain apparently is a bargain only so long as a better one doesn't offer itself.

President Peron and his advisers may think that they are being clever and "realistic", but this sort of sharp dealing may prove in the long run anything but profitable. In the meantime, the average Englishman, badly as he needs more meat, would do with less even than he now receives rather than see the Argentine get away with it. He is all against appeasement.

Meanwhile, coupon-free clothes, extra gasoline for the summer months, and £50 instead of £35 currency allowance for travelling abroad help a little, but they are not the sort of thing everyone can use. Rather like giving a box of toothpicks to a hungry man. And about the hunger let there be no mistake.

Spectacles at Last

THE other day I was talking to an oculist—my own oculist, in fact—and expressing my amusement at the national rush for spectacles, now that the things can be had for nothing. He did not share in my idea that people got them for the fun of it.

"There may be a few of those," he said, "but most of the people who come to me are decent, middle-aged, working-class people — mothers of families, many of them—who should have been wearing glasses for years past. But they're the kind of people who never spend anything on themselves, if they can help it. Now for the first time in years they can see without strain and discomfort. I don't think that is a bad sort of reform."

Neither do I. In making the familiar jokes about the fussy benevolence of the government, this is an aspect one is apt to forget.

The Last Word Minus £1,000

SIR ALFRED MUNNINGS, the president of the Royal Academy, and Mr. John Rothenstein, the director of the Tate Gallery, were as everyone knows, the protagonists in the great battle over the pictures of the Chantrey Bequest. During the exhibition of these pictures, which has just now closed, they set about one another on various occasions in print with a terrific clatter of cold iron and much flashing of sparks.

Just how much of this protracted duel was inspired by aesthetic fury, and just how much by the presence of a large and interested audience, would be hard to say—and not very fair to try. But the doughty Sir Alfred has got in one final and lethal thrust that would seem to admit of no riposte. He has sent to Mr. Rothenstein a cheque for £1,000 out of the proceeds of the exhibition, accompanying it by a letter said to be full of the sort of politeness that blisters where it touches.

Mr. Rothenstein is, of course, under no more obligation to keep the cheque than Sir Alfred was to send it; but a cheque for £1,000 is something that you just don't send back—not when you happen to be the director of a gallery in need of funds. Like a sensible man he will probably accept the insult. After all there is plenty of ointment around the fly.

There have been many suggestions as to what should be done with the pictures, including one that they should be sent on a tour of the Commonwealth—beginning with the Fiji Islands, said an unamiable critic—but the Tate cellar is once more their permanent home. It may be for quite a while yet.

Red Dean Puzzles Paris

WHEN the Dean of Canterbury recently gave evidence in the Kravchenko case in Paris, French journalists were obviously puzzled as to his official standing. A good many seem to have thought that he spoke for the Church of England. Some called him Bishop Johnson. There was even one who spoke of him as the Archbishop of Canterbury. Considering the nature of the Dean's evidence, which was concerned mostly with Mr. Stalin's good looks and charm of manner, the real Archbishop was not amused. He has in fact once again publicly disowned the "Red Dean" with regard to his political views.

It is not so long ago that Dean Johnson made a lecture tour of Canada and the United States, and there are probably a good many people in both countries who wonder why, with the political opinions he holds, the Dean should be allowed to continue in office. The Archbishop explains that for his removal the law requires he should be tried and convicted in some civil or ecclesiastical court, and that the Dean has not rendered himself liable to a charge in either. Political heresy is not a crime—not in this country, at any rate.

The Dean's appointment is for life; and though he is 75, he is a remarkably vigorous old gentleman who seems good for quite a few years yet. There is little present likelihood of his resigning—or of his changing his opinions. One seldom does at 75, and he has had a lot of fun and excitement out of them.

But it is important that it should be understood he speaks only for himself. The Archbishop has done what he could to make that clear.

Died Too Soon, Heirs Suffer

MY estate is not of a size ever to bring a hungry gleam into the eye of the Treasury official whose job it is to assess death duties. If he registers any emotion at all at the sight of the poor little thing it is more likely to be impatient wonder as to where he can find anything to cut. But this does not prevent my feeling a deep interest in the slicing operations on the large, fat estates of those who die very rich—especially when the cut is of such gargantuan proportions as in the recent case of the estate of the late Lord Gretton. There is a sardonic satisfaction in the thought that it can't possibly happen to me.

Lord Gretton was the head of the Bass breweries. It is perhaps not surprising that he left a fortune of £2,300,000. But what is really surprising is that the death duties have amounted to almost £2,600,000. Even for the experts of the Treasury this would seem to be a mystifying exhibition of skill, but the explanation is a simple one. Lord Gretton gave away during his lifetime about £1,200,000, only he left it too late.

Five years before death is the interval set by the law, and he committed the indiscretion of dying before the five years were up. His gifts have therefore been added to the total of his estate, and taxed at the maximum rate of 75 per cent. The moral for very rich men would seem to be to give early and as generously as possible. "He gives twice who gives quickly", says the old proverb. In such cases as this he gives a good deal more than twice.

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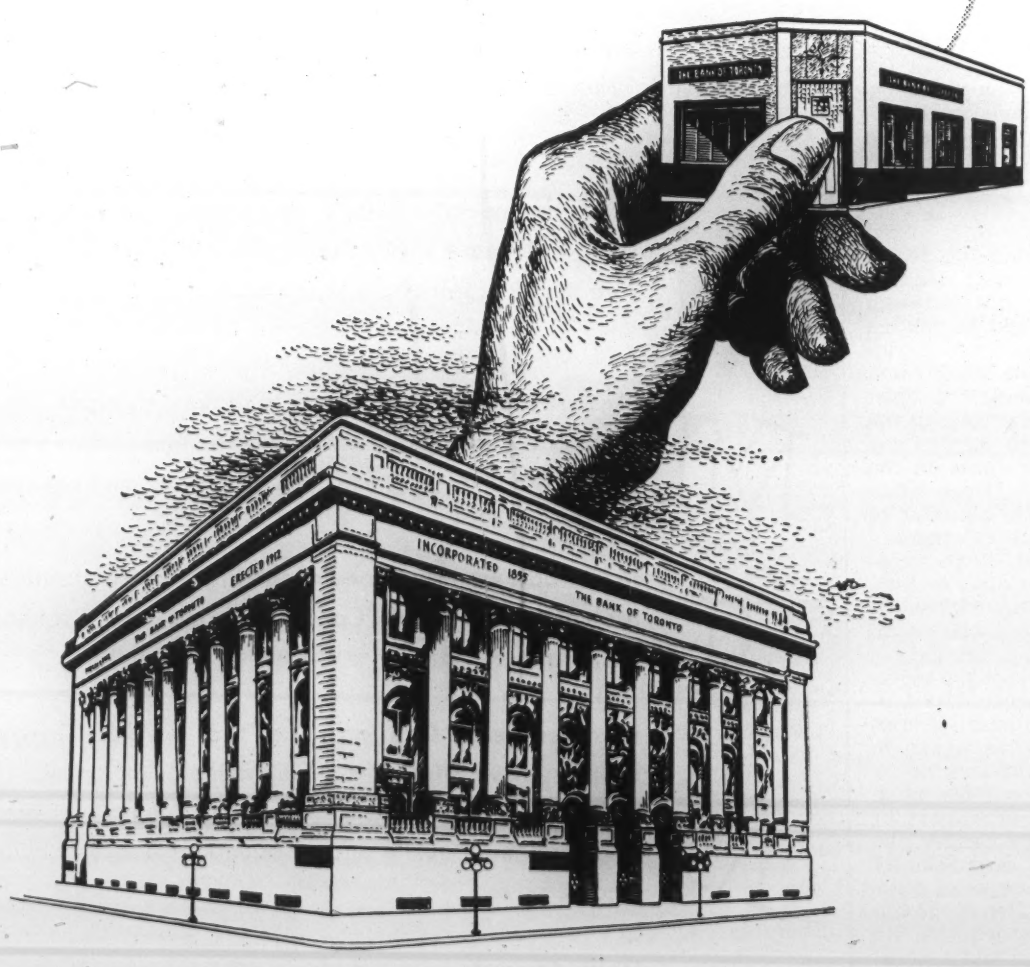

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SCIENCE FRONT

Hemisphere Changes In Air Bring Some Queer Weather To U.S.

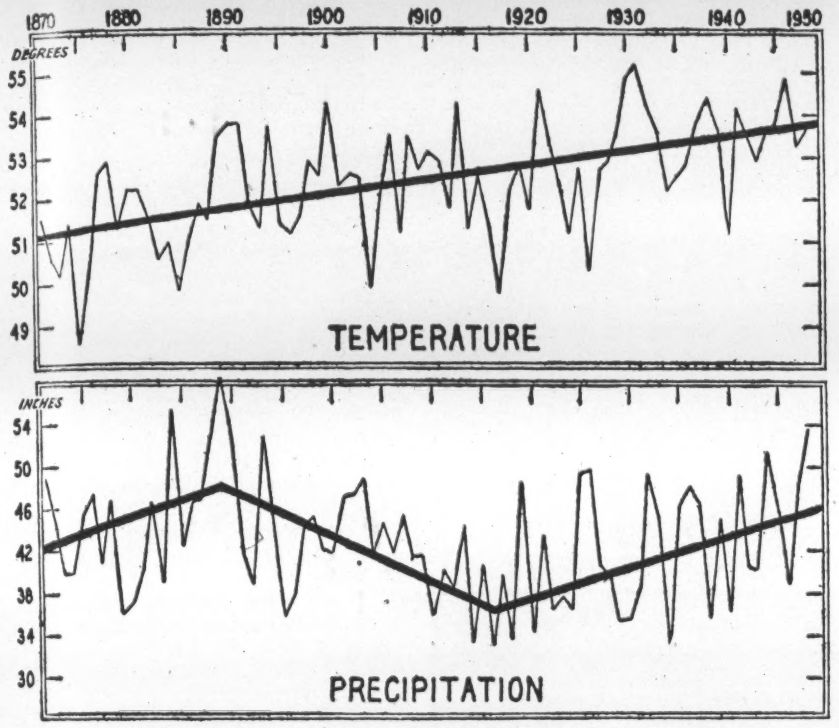
By JOHN J. O'NEILL

New York.

A HIGH-PRESSURE ring in the atmosphere, in the tropic zone, has given New York and the eastern States a year without a winter.

Temperatures have been well above the average, with very little snow and plenty of rain, bringing spring activity in plants and insects in mid-February. The same cause has operated to produce alterations of various kinds in many areas. In the western United States, for example, this was the year of the big snows. This situation is part of a strange world-wide change in fundamental weather conditions.

The entire air structure of the Northern Hemisphere has changed basically, bringing about extensive alterations in the air circulation system of the earth. The change may be temporary but it is likely to continue to produce unusual weather conditions through the spring and probably into the summer.



HEAVY LINES SHOW LONG-TERM TREND in New York's weather and light lines the mean annual temperature and total precipitation. Temperature shows an increase of nearly three degrees in three-quarters of a century with alternating wet and dry periods. Current period of increased precipitation is likely to continue several years. If the present trends continue for another ¾-century, New York will have a semi-tropical climate by then.

Long-Range Change

It is quite probable that the situation is part of a long-range change that has been manifesting its effects in small cumulative variations for three-quarters of a century, producing warmer winters and springs for New York and eastern regions, and for the country as a whole to a lesser degree.

"Sluggish" is the inadequate phrase professional weathermen apply to the atmospheric situation of the last few months.

Actually, the storm structures born in the Arctic that normally cross the United States and bring cold waves and snow are being trapped near the North Pole. When they do move they do so slowly, far north of their usual path.

The weather-making structures are being held prisoners near the pole by regions of high air pressure in the tropical zone which have vastly expanded their normal areas. Individual, formerly separated, areas have linked themselves together in the tropical belt forming a round-the-world band of high atmospheric pressure which has a weather-constricting effect.

Blockade

Not only has an east-west merging expansion taken place in the tropical high pressure centres but they have also extended themselves northward. This situation was revealed by a survey of the daily weather maps for the entire Northern Hemisphere made available by Ernest J. Christie, meteorologist in charge of the New York station of the Weather Bureau.

Northward expansion of the high-pressure ring into the temperate zone has resulted in a blockade of the weather-making low-pressure structures that start in or near the Arctic and move southward to temperate latitudes.

Low-pressure regions are cyclones in which the air drawn from surrounding areas spirals toward their centres. Moisture squeezed out of the air coming in through their southern sectors is precipitated as rain or snow. High pressure areas in the Arctic are masses of cold, dry air with an outward flow. Tropical high-pressure areas stagnating over the ocean can be well supplied with moisture. A low can't advance if a high blocks its path.

A permanent high normally located over the Atlantic between the bulge of Africa and the West Indies has greatly expanded and invaded the North American continent and its western end covers the eastern and southern part of the United States from New England to Texas.

Permanent High

Another permanent high exists in the Pacific from beyond the Hawaiian Islands to the California coast. This, too, has invaded the continent, extending over the western states as far as Oregon, Idaho, Kansas and Texas.

These two structures have merged to the south of us. Breaks have occurred at the joint providing a channel through which warm Mexican and Gulf air has flowed north.

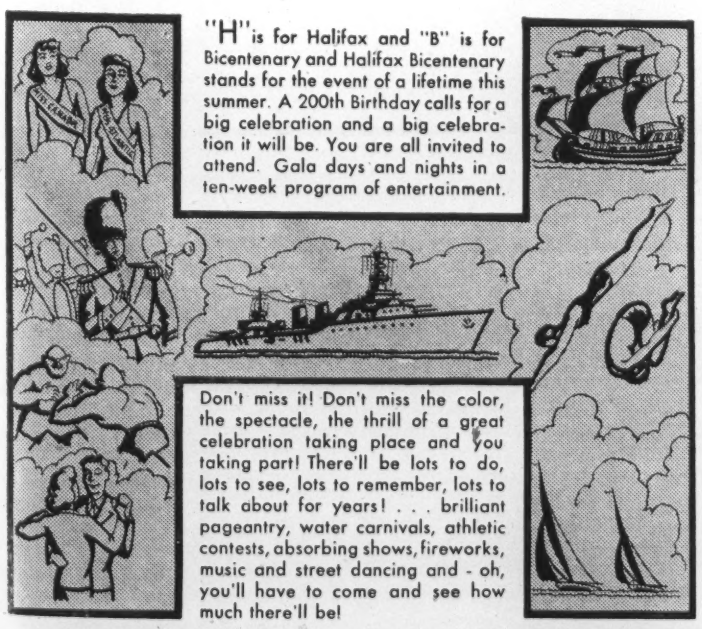
There is, normally, a permanent high over Greenland as the characteristic structure of the cold polar air cap. Since last fall there has been hardly a trace of a high-pressure area in the Arctic. Instead Greenland has been covered by a low stagnating there.

Low-pressure storm areas usually swing far to the south of Greenland. A common winter path takes them south along the Rockies, eastward across the Middle West, northwest through the Ohio or St. Lawrence Valleys and across the Atlantic toward Norway. Since last fall they have, with few exceptions, crossed Canada and Greenland, leaving the United States untouched.

Expanded Highs

Typical of existing conditions was the low born near the Aleutian Islands that was unable to advance an inch for ten days. It could not move southward because of the blockade by the expanded highs and was prevented from moving eastward by a traffic jam of other lows ahead of it similarly imprisoned in the Arctic. The rotation of the earth operates against movement in other directions.

The phenomenal situation of the traffic jam of lows in the Arctic and northern latitudes and the encroaching high-pressure ring from the south has been building up for many months and is too gigantic to change quickly. It is likely to provide a warm moist spring and summer, cooler in the south and with ample rain in the middle and far west.


"H" is for Halifax and "B" is for Bicentenary and Halifax Bicentenary stands for the event of a lifetime this summer. A 200th Birthday calls for a big celebration and a big celebration it will be. You are all invited to attend. Gala days and nights in a ten-week program of entertainment.
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For this old City was founded two centuries ago on the great Halifax Harbour as an Imperial military and naval base offsetting French forts in Cape Breton and Quebec. Since then it has played a key role in world wars and peacetime commerce. All this, the 200 years of the past, will be celebrated from June 21 to Sept. 5. Come — you'll always be glad that you did!
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FILM PARADE

The Simple Legend of Joan of Arc Survives Five Million Dollars

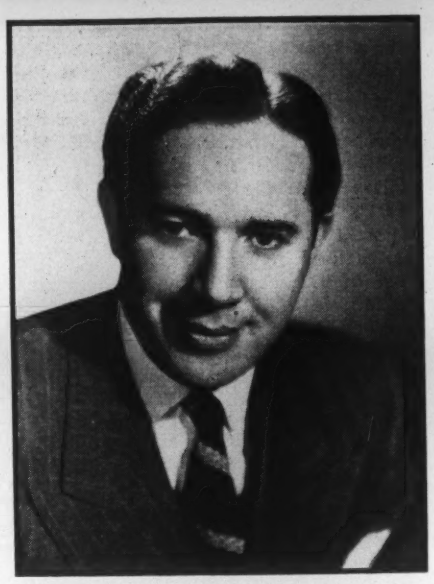
By MARY LOWREY ROSS

HOW to recreate for a Twentieth Century audience the Fifteenth Century age of faith—this is the central problem that Joan of Arc presents to her modern portrayers and dramatists. It is an almost insoluble one, yet she is such a strange and fascinating figure that no dramatist or actress of imagination can resist the challenge to present her and take the risks her story offers.

The answer to the challenge in the current "Joan of Arc" is to build up Joan's world through painstaking historical research and then embellish it with five and a half million dollars worth of production. It isn't a satisfactory solution, for Joan's story has the strangeness and simplicity of legend and only its unquenchable vitality keeps it from being extinguished altogether under the weight of costuming and pageantry.

The logical business of large-scale or total-recall production is to leave nothing to the imagination. Production however can easily defeat its own purpose, as it does here; so that apart from some poignant moments in the trial sequence and the scene of recantation Joan's strange nature and destiny is still left to the imagination. Joan here is Ingrid Bergman, who has never been more beautiful and at times more touching but who also has her theatrical moments when she merely exhibits for the camera simplicity, wonder and exaltation.

We are four hundred years away from Fifteenth Century piety, faith and sense of supernatural imminence; and perhaps it is too much to ask of any studio—particularly a studio with so much easy money within reach—to bridge the spiritual gap between. It is still possible however for a Twentieth Century producer to come closer to it than this. He might for instance have given us Bernard Shaw's "St. Joan" and presented it, as Mr. Shaw would certainly insist, exactly as it was written without any set-pieces beyond the author's usual displays of dialogue. Shaw was enchanted by Joan and wrote about her with reverence and delight and a sense of illumination. There is very little in the current "Joan of Arc" to suggest that Maxwell Anderson worked under the same spell.



Baritone Igor Gorin will be guest-artist at the final "Pop" Concert of the Toronto Symphony April 15.

The current version is worth seeing however if only for its story—that strange indestructible story which would triumph over any sort of treatment, no matter how meagre or how lavish.

SOMETIMES one looks back rather wistfully to the old-fashioned gangster film in which there were only two sets of characters, the good boys and the bad boys, trying to trip each other up. One rarely sees this type of simple-minded entertainment any more. Instead of a single set of gangsters attempting to doublecross the law we get a double set of gangsters trying to triple-cross the law and each other. This was the setup in "Crisscross" and it is repeated with even more complicated variations in "Force of Evil", starring John Garfield.

The star is an ambitious young shyster lawyer who gets himself involved with the numbers racket. His project is to rig up a monopoly on the racket for the benefit of his firm and this involves crowding out a number of weaker competitors including his older brother (Thomas Gomez). His problem is how to pull off the big deal while saving his brother, shaking off the boss's menacing brunette wife who takes to coiling and uncoiling in his office and win the love of his brother's secretary (Beatrice Pearson) a high-principled girl who suspects what is going on without being much clearer about it than the rest of us. These proceedings are carried on in the midst of a great deal of enigmatic threatening and tense negotiation interrupted by hoarse whistling telephone calls. The hero keeps his own private telephone locked up in his desk drawer for greater secrecy which seemed very impressive until one paused to figure out that it's just about as sensible to try to keep a baby locked up in a secret drawer as a demanding telephone. The film makes it clear that the numbers racket is a very dirty business but the methods it uses to prove its point seemed almost as gratuitously impressive as the hero's sequestered telephone.

In her first Toronto appearance since U.K. tour, Jean Macleod, contralto, charmed Eaton Auditorium audience last week with wide variety of Scottish songs. Of particular interest was the Hebridean group.

"THE Life of Riley" need hardly be described to anyone who has followed this particular study of American family life on the radio. It is just the radio serial set up and photographed; no better, no worse. For those who aren't familiar with the serial, it's about a bumbling family man (William Bendix) who is constantly involved with the familiar American problems of too many gadgets and too little income and who — on second thought, I won't go into it any further. If you switch it off on the radio you won't want to hear about it here.

"The Loon's Necklace" is the imaginatively devised color short which recently won the highest honors in the first annual competition for Canadian film awards.

Using Indian masks borrowed from the National Museum, against a printed Emily Carr-ish background, the film describes the old Indian tale of how the loon's necklace originated. The picture is notable not only for its legendary interest but for its high pictorial quality and the genuine artistry of its presentation.

SWIFT REVIEW

COMMAND DECISION. Excellent if rather literal screen version of the stage play about some of the desk problems of aerial warfare. With an all-star male cast including Clark Gable, Walter Pidgeon, Van Johnson.

THE DARK PAST. A fairly tense melodrama involving a killer and a psychiatrist, each an expert with his peculiar technique. With John Holden, Lee Cobb.

JOHN LOVES MARY. Screen version of the stage comedy about the tangled marital status of a returned veteran. As energetic as the original but much less expert. With Ronald Reagan, Patricia Neal.

THE BOY WITH GREEN HAIR. Well meaning but far from entertaining film about a small boy whose hair turned green as a warning to the human race to stop fighting. With Pat O'Brien, Dean Stockwell.

NATURE MORTE by the contemporary Dutch artist, Raoul Hynckes. Painting is from show of nineteenth and twentieth-century European art at the Laing Art Galleries, Toronto. Hynckes is a noted realist.

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COSTUMER'S SKETCHES

FOR A NEW BALLET

Flowers . . . perfume . . . romance . . . form the theme of "Quelques Fleurs", a one-scene ballet in the repertoire of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo. Fanciful splendor of the dancers' costumes reflects the romanticism of the choreography and setting—an Italian garden party near Venice in the late 1400's. Mary Ellen Moylan, with Leon Danielian, dances the role of the Contessa. The Ballet Russe is now in Toronto.

WORLD OF WOMEN

BERNICE COFFEY, *Editor*

THE CROWDED HOURS

Have These Busy Women a Magic Formula?

By LILLIAN D. MILLAR

HOW do some women manage to accomplish so much? Have they a magic formula? To try to find the answers to these questions I approached four busy and successful women in widely separated parts of Canada, each in a different occupation and each with a variety of interests. "Will you share the secret of your achievement?" I asked. They would, and here are their stories.

In Vancouver, homemaker - artist-writer-lecturer Mildred Valley Thornton crowds 48 hours' work into the 24, and loves it, although she admits that it is hard work.

"My family (husband and twin sons) comes first," says Mrs. Thornton the homemaker. "I always try to keep my evenings free for them. We like people and we have more or less of an open house all seasons." Mrs. Thornton does her own housework and if you visit her you will discover that she is an excellent cook and that her home not only has charm, color, individuality and comfort but that it is in spotless order.

Mildred Thornton, the artist, has a national reputation. Her collection of more than 200 Indian portraits is almost beyond price as a contribution to Canadian history. She painted her subjects in their natural surroundings, on the prairies, on the trail, in their tepees and dugout canoes or squatted beneath their totem poles in some far Indian village.

Mrs. Thornton is art critic for the Vancouver *Sun* and for years has written feature articles on Indians and other subjects. She is president of the Vancouver Branch of the Canadian Authors' Association and national vice-president for Alberta and British Columbia. She is a member of the Canadian Women's Press Club.

Mildred Thornton

She is vice-president of the Vancouver Poetry Society and is on the board of directors of the Community Arts Council. She is also a member of the Art, Historical and Scientific Society under which the Vancouver Museum is operated.

Mildred Thornton is also a popular lecturer. Last year she toured Canada from coast to coast showing colored slides of her Indian portraits and telling the stories of the people she had painted.

This is how Mrs. Thornton summarized her working philosophy. "I believe that you can find time for anything you really want to do, without neglecting responsibilities. It's a matter of putting first things first then fitting in the small things as best you can. Many things which I used to think had to be done I now find can be eliminated without harm to anyone.

Twins And Indians

"Then I avoid procrastination like the plague," she went on to say. "When I make a decision I put it into operation at the earliest possible moment. Punctuality is also one of my creeds, for nothing tries the soul more than waiting for tardy people. Speed is another. I experiment until I find the easiest way to do things and then I practise until I can do them faster and faster. To raise twins and to chase Indians all over the west one must develop speed or give up."

Ellen Fairclough — slim, vivacious, bright - eyed — takes in her stride four big jobs — housewife and mother, owner and manager of a public accounting firm, alderman of the City of Hamilton, and prominent club-woman.

Ellen Fairclough

Mrs. Fairclough's household consists of her husband, her 17-year-old son and her husband's father. Although she has a capable housekeeper, she keeps her hands on the reins. "My problems," she explained, "are to keep my family fed and housed without going bankrupt, to keep my house clean and equipped for comfortable living and to entertain without disrupting the family plans. It's the little things which take the most planning — getting clothes pressed, taking shoes to be mended, and not forgetting to call for them, and so on."

Mrs. Fairclough has her own public accounting firm in downtown Hamilton. As part of this flourishing business she holds the position of secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Wholesale Grocers' Association, a Dominion trade association.

When in December last Mrs. Fairclough was elected to the City Council for the fourth time, she got 25 per cent more votes than her nearest opponent. In addition to two regular evening meetings of the City Council, she attends an average of eight committee meetings each month.

Ellen Fairclough is district chairman of the Zonta Club, an international service club for executive women. She is vice-president of the Ontario Chapter of the I.O.D.E. On an average she has twelve to fifteen speaking engagements during the winter season. "Become informed. Take your place as active thinking citizens," she urges women, "for I believe that the greatest latent power in the world today is woman power."

How does this energetic woman accomplish so much? "I relax easily and I never worry," is one explanation she offers. "Then I do not allow jobs to accumulate. I make notes of everything I have to do whether it must be done today or next month. Each morning I see what is booked for the day, I plan how best everything can be fitted in, then I proceed to clean it up." (Sounds easy.) "I do not worry about what is ahead of me and I do not waste time thinking about matters which do not require attention for several days."

Always charming, always poised, dignified and impersonal, Mrs. R. J. Marshall serenely handles her job as homemaker and, through many organizations and committees, gives leadership to tens of thousands of Canadian women. Mrs. Marshall's first allegiance has always been to her home and family. She has

BRAIN-TEASER

A Global Pot-Pourri

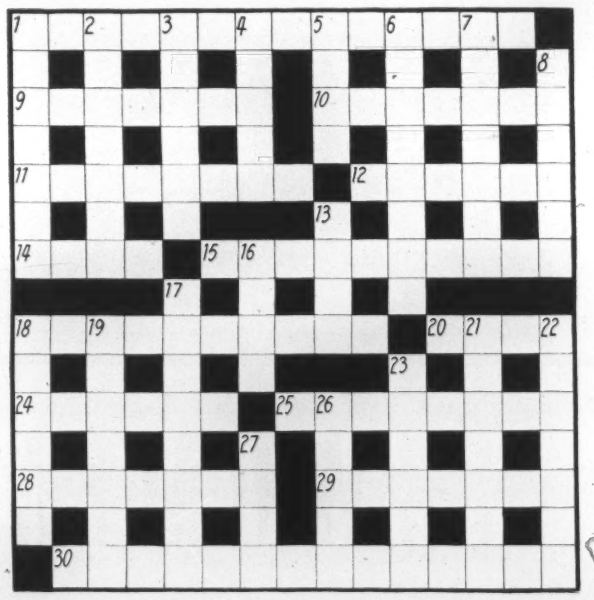
By LOUIS and DOROTHY CRERAR

ACROSS

1. Suggestion for better light in Aladdin's day? (3, 5, 3, 3)
9. Young Oliver goes along with little Edward. (7)
10. ". . . . . gave a party;
The leaves by hundreds came." (7)
11. Aristocratic conveyances of the French Revolution. (8)
12. They take a lot of beating. (6)
14. Though partly in, they'll find you out. (4)
15. "My life upon her faith . . . . . ,
My Desdemona must I leave to thee". (Othello). (6, 4)
18. Feeling N.G.? Then rest for a change will help you. (10)
20. So Syl wasn't a Maple Leaf for ever. (4)
24. Make a sort of pun about war. (6)
25. Ugly in an awkward manner. (8)
28. Stumble and spill the oil in port. (7)
29. A Gilbert and Sullivan craft. (7)
30. According to Victor Herbert, this was just a lark to you. (1, 4, 2, 3, 4)

DOWN

1. It's not a set back. (7)
2. He sang of himself, "a simple, separate person". (7)
3. Part of that tired feeling. (6)
4. To make the wheel go round. (5)
5. Proverbially, he couldn't hang on to his cash. (4)
6. Orders another round of drinks? (8)
7. Liberated slaves named this Republic. (7)
8. Or step on it. (6)
13. He be a she. (4)
16. When wild, they're usually planted young. (4)
17. It's scandalous the fun I have with Amos. (8)
18. Dwarfs. (6)
19. In which the worm turned for our adornment. (3, 4)
21. Her blessed box came open, but she still had hope. (7)
22. Shelley's blithe spirit. (7)
23. Sanctified lady in the Soo. (6)
26. Time to steal 30. (5)
27. Must I sin to get this decree? (4)



Solution for Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. All Fools' Day
8. Adagio
10. Forenoon
11. Enacts
12. Released
13. Foolhardy
14. Sash
16. Dais
19. Hudson Bay
24. Barracks
25. Aprons
26. Stockade
27. Shawls
28. Foolishness

DOWN

2. Logical
3. Foolscap
4. Offered
5. Surely
6. Annuals
7. Jokers
9. Dingo
15. Assassin
17. Adapts
18. Sirocco
20. Ulsters
21. Normans
22. Annul
23. Scrawl

(49)

When should Mothers add New Foods to Baby's Diet

Bringing up a baby really keeps a mother busy! Seven days a week that tiny bundle must be bathed and bubbled, dressed and changed, held and hugged, and of course—*fed*. And how the feeding changes as baby grows! The chart below has been prepared to help you keep in mind the approximate ages at which most babies are introduced to new foods. You may wish to cut out the chart and keep it. Remember though, that while your physician would advise such a routine for many babies, he may have definite reasons for recommending different times and different foods for *your* baby. So consult him—always.

START AT	TO GIVE	BEGIN WITH THESE AMOUNTS AND THEN INCREASE ACCORDING TO THE BABY'S BODY REQUIREMENTS.
1 MONTH	Orange Juice or Tomato Juice Fish-liver oil or cod-liver oil concentrate	½ teaspoon 1 teaspoon 15 drops according to the doctor's prescription.
3 MONTHS	Strained Cereal	1 teaspoon
4 MONTHS	Strained Vegetables Strained Fruits Strained Meat Products (if the doctor prescribes them)	1 teaspoon
5 MONTHS	Strained Soups Strained Desserts Egg Yolk	1 teaspoon 1 teaspoon ¼ teaspoon
7 MONTHS	Baked or Mashed Potato	1 to 3 tablespoons
10-12 MONTHS	Junior or Chopped Foods. Whole Egg Cottage Cheese	According to the doctor's orders.

You will notice, by the chart, that it's usual to start a baby on strained foods around the age of four months. When it's time for your baby to have these added to his menu, ask your dealer for Heinz Baby Foods. Choose baby's menu from 25 wholesome, tempting varieties —all with such a smooth uniform texture that baby finds them easy to swallow . . . easy to digest.

When baby approaches his first birthday, and your doctor advises coarser-textured foods, keep on feeding him deliciously different meals with the aid of Heinz Junior Foods—16 appetizing varieties in all. Like Heinz Baby Foods, Heinz Junior Foods are made from only choice, fresh meats, vegetables and fruits. All are cooked scientifically—and vacuum packed—to retain minerals and other nourishing elements in high degree.

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CUTS GREASE ON CONTACT

brought up four children and now has eight grandchildren. With the help of a cleaning woman she does the work in her bungalow in Agincourt, 14 miles east of Toronto. For three years Mrs. Marshall has been president of the National Council of Women. To be president of a great national organization such as this is really a full-time voluntary job and one which takes her from coast to coast making speeches and visiting local Councils.

When a year ago the Canadian Association of Consumers was organized by all national women's organizations, both English and French, it was Mrs. Marshall who was chosen to be the first president. This unique organization, which in its first year had more than 30,000 members, has won not only the confidence and respect of Canadians but the interest and admiration of women in other countries.

Mrs. R. J. Marshall

Mrs. Marshall is one of four women serving on the Royal Commission on Education in Ontario. For three and a half years this work has taken about a quarter of her time for usually the Committee meets for a whole week each month. Mrs. Marshall is a past president of the Zonta Club of Toronto, honorary president of the Baptist Women's Home Missionary Society of Ontario and is on the executive of the Canadian Committee on Refugees. She is a member of the Education Committee of the Canadian Federation of University Women, of the National Advisory Council for Vocational Training and of the National Awards Committee for Physical Fitness. Mrs. Marshall is in great demand as a speaker at meetings of all types, from small church groups to Canadian Club meetings which pack a large auditorium.

To The Finish

Mrs. Marshall regards the ability to remain calm and relaxed as one of the most important factors in achievement. "I never worry," she says. "If I am becoming too tense, I change to another type of work for I find that a change is as good as a rest."

Planning comes next in importance in Mrs. Marshall's working philosophy. "Preparation makes for efficiency," she maintains, "so I budget my time as well as my money. I squeeze all sorts of jobs into odd minutes — letter writing, mending, darning and, most important of all, resting. There is a comfortable couch in the library and I have several short rest periods during the day." Mrs. Marshall is also very emphatic about the necessity of persistence. "Ideas are not much use," she declares, "unless they are carried out. It is important to finish what one starts."

—*Harvey Studio*

Mrs. A. E. Mathewson

One day last summer Annie Mathewson attended a very special dinner—one to mark her fiftieth year with the Fredericton *Daily Gleaner*. She started as a typesetter, became a reporter, graduated from women's club news to the political beat at the provincial legislature and eight years ago became city editor, one of the few Canadian women at such a desk.

In Fredericton Annie Mathewson has become an institution. She is president of the Women's Institute, secretary of the Social Service Council and of the S.P.C.A., the secretary-treasurer of York-Sunbury Historical Society, and vice-president of the Home and School Council. These and other women's groups are not enough to keep Mrs. Mathewson busy. Twenty-five years ago she worked so assiduously to get the Boy Scouts started in New Brunswick that she was made Canada's first and only woman Boy Scout. Later her work among juveniles so impressed the Fredericton Elks and the Odd Fellows that both made her an honorary member. Now she has been made an honorary member of the Fredericton fire department. Because of her work during the last war for servicemen and their families, she was made a M.B.E.

Annie Mathewson's day starts early. Up at seven, she is at her desk by nine, and she often stays until midnight. But no matter how busy she is every day she makes two visits, to two aged sick people to make certain that they want for nothing. In her "spare time" too she visits the children in the orthopaedic hospital.

When asked how she manages to accomplish all this, Annie Mathewson replied, "I cannot bear to sit around and make small talk. I like to be busy. When there is a job to be done, I want to get right at it and clean it up. There are so many things I want to do that I make time serve me and I put every minute to work."

From the experience of these outstanding women, here then is how to get things done. "Put first things first," says Mrs. Thornton. "Avoid procrastination Be on time. Learn to work quickly."

Mrs. Fairclough's advice is, "Plan your work, then don't worry about what has to be done tomorrow or next month. Don't let things accumulate."

"Learn to relax and to keep calm," Mrs. Marshall recommends. "Budget your time. Put odd minutes to good use. Finish what you start."

Mrs. Mathewson's prescription for accomplishment is brief and to the point. "If you have a job to do, do it now. Make every minute work for you."

"Dost thou love life? Then do not squander time for that is the stuff life is made of." Benjamin Franklin.

• •

CHINESE ON PARNASSUS

IF I should crease these last stiff threads
with yellow hands beneath this shell of light,
sweep up the height of windy streets
wrapped in a poem;
stare at the black cup of the sky
and drink its silence,
trace from the mosaic of stars
the leaves of fortune.
If I should mount the hill beside the city
my collar up and wrap drawn tighter,
pause at the graveyard, blink a tear,
or brush my hand against the moss
of tomb-stones pinioning the wings
of those who flew and flutter even now;
tell me would I be a mourner or a ghoul?

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MUSIC

Kash And His Kids

By MARIE SOMERS

TWO years ago several parents in Ottawa felt that their children did not get enough live music. The man to remedy the situation was Mr. Eugene Kash, Music Director of the National Film Board and well known Canadian violinist. A committee was set up and preparations for the first Ottawa Children's Concerts were made. A lecture hall at Carleton College was booked and the first concert got under way. Two hundred and fifty moppets turned up for that initial program. For the second a larger hall had to be found. Since then over a thousand children have attended each of the concerts, for a nominal fee of 25 cents a concert.

For most of the youngsters the programs have been trips to wonderland; they have seen and heard things that they never before knew existed. In the first series the juniors were introduced to all the instruments of the orchestra beginning with the percussion group, followed by woodwinds in the second concerts, strings in the third, and all of them together in the last concerts. Dr. Marius Barbeau, the anthropologist of the National Museum, was on hand to demonstrate a collection of Indian drums and other instruments as well as Indian songs.

Audience participation is one of the most important features of the concerts. The children are made to feel every moment that they are as much part of the show as the musicians and performers on the stage. Boys and girls always join in the singing and bombard Mr. Kash with questions. When the concert is over they are encouraged to come up stage and have a look at the instruments and a talk with the musicians.

Rhythm was the general outline for the second series. In all of the concerts dancing, ballet or Dalcroze illustrates the meaning of movement in music. In one of the concerts two Dalcroze trained people illustrated a fugue, the audience then sang a round, and the full orchestra played a fugue—all for an easier understanding of fugal patterns.

The third season, which opened some months ago, deals with musical form, taking the young patrons from folk song and folk dance in the first concert to dance suites and divertimenti in the second, theme and variations and sonata form in the third, to symphony, opera and ballet in the last. Alan Mills, C.B.C.'s famed folk singer, opened the series.

All the Ottawa schools are cooperating with the committee. Teachers with recordings prepare the children for the music they are to hear at the concerts. At each program a school choir, either French or English-speaking, participates. Local ballet schools are drawn in by having their students perform. Music teachers and educators in the city report a marked influence of the concerts on their pupils; a much greater interest of the child in music is noted. Radio station CFRA has donated a quarter hour every Saturday to further preparing the youthful audience for the next concert.

All in all, the scheme has been an unqualified success in immediate returns of listener interest. One may well imagine how the cultural dividends will accrue as the series is repeated year after year.

—Photo by National Film Board

Bassoonist Wayland Mosher demonstrates to a group of young Ottawa members of the Children's Concerts what this woodwind sounds like.

—Photo by Karsh

Eugene Kash, Director of Music for National Film Board, who founded the Ottawa Children's Concerts.

All-Brahms Program

The piano titan Artur Rubinstein collaborated with the Toronto Symphony Orchestra in recent subscription concerts in an all-Brahms program. The two houses were sold out. The *pièce de résistance* was Brahms' Concerto in D minor, a highly dramatic work—not so much for a brilliantly virtuosic piano part or a richly filled-in orchestral score but for a warm and close integration of soloist and instrumentalists. Mr. Rubinstein's genius for a firm grasp of the musical architecture of the work was evident throughout and he executed the brilliant passages with fire. Sir Ernest MacMillan and the orchestra did an excellent job of ranging the tremendous heights and the tranquil passages with "clear classical lines". However, we felt that the soloist at times projected the piano unnecessarily out of its close position with the orchestra. Especially in the last movement the work of integration was frequently left to the orchestra alone. The other numbers were the "Tragic Overture" and the No. 3 Symphony, and they were gems of thoughtful interpretation and careful performance. We have seldom heard the sections of the T.S.O. controlled and blended so smoothly as they were in the Allegro finale on the symphony.—J.Y.

—Photo by National Film Board

People call it the double bass or "bull fiddle". Anyway, after Marcel Lafortune demonstates, these Ottawa youngsters will know all about it.

Briefs

Dr. Leslie Bell will present his celebrated Bell Singers in a concert at Massey Hall, Toronto, April 19. The Bell Singers, soon to make an album of recordings, have been invited to New York in July to present a concert at Madison Square Gardens.

The Concert Hall of the Royal Conservatory of Toronto will be busy during the next several weeks with Senior School and licentiate diploma recitals. All recitals are open to the public free of charge. On April 9 a string orchestra, conducted by Victor Feldbrill with Mario de Sotto, violin soloist, performed; on April 19 the soloist will be pianist Howard Brown.

Conductor of Vancouver's Theatre Under the Stars next season will be Lucio Agostini, noted Canadian musical director. He conducted the Vancouver Jubilee Show in 1946.

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GOURMETS AND ART

The Cuisine of Périgord

By DAVID BROCK

EVEN those who know little of France have probably heard that in the old district of Périgord one eats remarkably well, for Périgord has been famous through the centuries as the home of the finest truffles and the inventor of pâté de foie gras. But there is much else worth eating there, as every honest pilgrim has discovered, and much that we can imitate here at home even when we lack truffles and geese.

And speaking of pilgrims, Périgord (or the Dordogne, as the modern department is called) is now attracting pilgrims other than gourments. One day you may go there yourself in search of something even more wonderful than the famous Four Meat Soup made of beef, veal, chicken, and turkey, for at Lascaux in the Dordogne have been found the most marvellous cave-paintings in the world. They are, indeed, one of the wonders of the world.

They were discovered a few years ago during the Occupation but only now are tourists turning up in large numbers, and the flow will increase, and will continue permanently. And since these art-lovers must be fed, they will acquire a love for Périgord's more modern but longer-known art . . . the art of feeding the gourmet without ever punishing or deceiving him. Therefore the time has come to speak lovingly of that art, as men have so often spoken of it before.

By Koret

Hand-crocheted in Italy, lined with bright cotton, this raffia bag is designed to accent summer frocks.

Local Wines

I have read that there is less indigestion in Périgord than anywhere else in the world, notwithstanding a certain richness in its more festive dishes. Of course the local wines may help, but it is still a very proud boast. I read it in a fascinating book called *La Bonne Cuisine du Périgord*, by La Mazille, published in Paris by Flammarion twenty years ago but still obtainable. I bought a new copy from a Montreal bookseller only last month, and I see that Brentano is still advertising it in New York, so if you read French you can (and should) lay your hands on a copy, for $2.00 or so.

The Périgourdin uses a little garlic here and there, but it is a mild local garlic and is always thoroughly cooked, losing its identity and its double threat. He can even make cucumber digestible! This is done by peeling as usual, slicing lengthwise and removing the seeds, and then slicing across into as thin slices as possible; these thin slices minus all seeds are put into a bowl with coarse salt for 24 hours. Then you drain them well, season with a French dressing, and can complete your salad with a garnish of chopped onion, fine herbs, chopped parsley, and a few thin rounds of green pimento. If you swallow a few drops of good wine afterwards, says La Mazille, you can tackle this cucumber as boldly as plain lettuce.

Tomato And Brandy

Before leaving salads, let me advise you to try tomato in the following manner, preferably as an hors-d'oeuvre. Cut it in quarters or slices and remove the seeds (an operation that improves tomatoes for almost any recipe, believe it or not). Remove a little of the juice with light pressure. Soak for several hours in salt, pepper, and a spoonful of brandy. When the brandy is well into the tomato, drain and add oil, vinegar, fine herbs, chopped parsley, and chopped onion. "If you fear to displease, put the onion only at the ends of the plate, but I do not advise you to suppress it," says La Mazille!

Here is a pleasant luncheon dish to be made from either the remnants of a piece of fresh salmon or from tinned salmon. It is "the salmon-bread of Bignac". Break up the salmon with a fork, and add not quite an equal bulk of bread soaked in milk or bouillon. Add salt, pepper, and chopped parsley, and chervil if you have it. Thicken and bind this mixture with egg-yolks—perhaps three for a good family bowlful. Add a dash of cayenne. Beat your egg-whites and mix them in. Cook in a greased mould, in a water-bath in a moderate oven, for about 45 minutes or till a knife comes out clean. Turn out and serve with a *good* tomato sauce.

There is not enough space here, alas, to tell you how a tomato sauce is made in Périgord, but here is a standard French recipe not nearly common enough in Canadian homes. Melt 2 tablespoons butter in saucepan, add a chopped onion, a chopped carrot, and when well browned 3 tablespoons of flour. Cook a few minutes and add 2 cups of tomato paste (sold everywhere in tins) and 3 or 4 tomatoes cut in quarters. Add 2 cups of stock (tinned soup will do), 2 tablespoons of sugar, 6 peppercorns, 3 sprigs of parsley, 2 stalks of celery, a bay leaf, 1 tablespoon of salt, 1 crushed garlic clove, and a pinch of thyme. Cook slowly for two hours. Rub through a strainer, cool, and store in refrigerator. To use, bring some to a boil, season if necessary, and add a very little butter.

This sauce will make even as simple a fish soufflé as the salmon-bread a memorable dish.

Whiff Of Vanilla

There are innumerable little tips which are everyday matters in Périgord. Try, for example, putting raisins in a Johnny-cake and soak these raisins first in brandy. They are great on Johnny-cake in Périgord, though they do not call it that. They use corn daily. They even pickle green corn (by itself, not in a mixed relish) in simple vinegar and spice, and use a handful of the pickled kernels in a potato salad, or instead of capers in various sauces.

Another tip is to use the tiniest idea of crushed garlic (raw this time, I fear) in making mayonnaise which will go with dishes containing cold meats. Another is a whiff of vanilla in an apple pie; that was a new one on me, and sounds charming. I had thought peach leaves or marmalade in apple pie were the ultimate, but apparently not. And speaking of apples, make a *very* sweet applesauce, almost half sugar, and boil it down and down until it will stiffen on drying. Dry it for some days on a platter, turning often, and then cut into small pieces and roll in powdered sugar. All candy is probably bad for your children, but this is better than most.

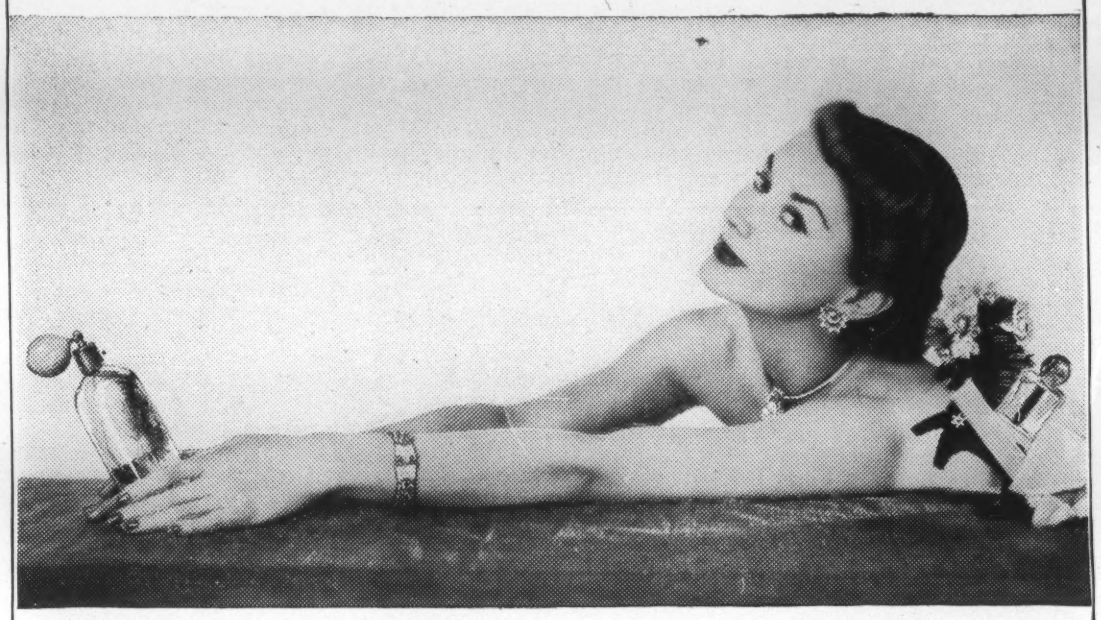
They prove once more, in Périgord, that waffles are not North American. They have waffle-irons hundreds of years old there, and some imprint a noble coat-of-arms on every waffle, so help me. Both waffle and pancake batter should contain a little rum or brandy, should use plenty of eggs and no baking powder, and should stand aside for several hours just as with Yorkshire pudding . . . after being stirred with a spoon hoisted aloft every few strokes to get air into it.

I have no space here to tell you about the noblest ox-tail soup I have ever encountered, or about a hundred other little marvels. But I hope I have made you hungry to read French . . . perhaps we can get at bilingualism through the stomach. I have certainly made myself hungry.

I shall now cook myself a little macaroni in soup instead of in water, and I shall then add some grated cheese and chopped ham and bind all this with the yolk of an egg and a little tomato sauce, top it with some more cheese, and pop it into the oven for a short time. This is the macaroni of Jeannette. Here's looking at her. A girl with nice instincts.

They *all* are, the Périgourdines, according to this book which I have not yet found unreliable.

GREAT BEAUTIES SIMPLY BATHE IN IT!



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The Intentions Were Good

By JOHN L. WATSON

THE second annual Canadian Ballet Festival was a cultural event of very real significance for Canadians and it was quite fitting that the national radio system should try to recognize this fact by devoting part of a "Wednesday Night" to a broadcast of the Festival. However, the road to Hell is paved with good intentions and, while the program could hardly be called infernal, it was certainly a very dull affair. Obviously, the difficulties of presenting a visual art through an aural medium are fantastically great and, in all probability, no such thing will be attempted again—by the C.B.C., at any rate!

The music of ballet is merely a contributing factor to a complex art form, and, while some of it is entertaining purely as music, it ought not to be judged entirely on its own. The two new Canadian scores which were heard on the radio program—John Weinzweig's "The Red Ear of Corn" and Walter Kaufmann's "Visages"—were, for all I know, admirably suited to the ballet-scenes for which they were composed. Over the air, without the benefit of the visual picture, neither one of them sounded particularly interesting or inspired.

As for the rest of the program—that exciting, glamorous, "first-night atmosphere," which was so obviously being striven for, just wasn't there. Messrs. Whitteker and Macdonald worked nobly to keep the program going, but most of the people they talked to had precious little to say that could possibly interest or edify a "Wednesday Night" radio audience and seemed none too happy about being called upon to say it.

The Dominion Drama Festival is in the offing. If the C.B.C. planners propose to tackle this event—as they ought to do if they possibly can—they will have to find a more entertaining way of going about it.

"Rare and Beautiful"

I wonder how many Canadians—young Canadians especially—were inspired to read, or re-read, the works of their country's greatest humorist after listening to the broadcast of "The Great Election in Missinaba County"? I shouldn't wonder if a great many did, in which case, all credit to Mr. Tommy Tweed who prepared Stephen Leacock's riotous satire for radio broadcast. It was a good performance in almost every respect, but mainly because the adapter, director and actors managed to retain the author's wonderful humanity, his extraordinary kinship with, and sympathy for, the wayward citizens of Mariposa. It would be so easy to turn the "Sunshine Sketches" into really vicious satire. What would happen, for instance, to Leacock's good-natured kidding of democratic processes in the hands of a really first-rate Communist propagandist!

There is a lot of Leacock that could be turned into rollicking radio drama and—since the spectacle of Canadians laughing at themselves is a rare and beautiful thing—it ought to be made full use of.

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The speech on Human Rights delivered by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt was an excellent one and the C.B.C. was perfectly right in re-broadcasting it, but they ought to have broadcast it on an ordinary night, as a subject of general interest to all Canadians. It was not "Wednesday Night" material, in the light of the announced purpose of the "Wednesday Night" programs, which was to cater to fairly specialized tastes. Admittedly, in comparison with the general run of commercial radio, almost any program with a scrap of dignity or intelligence about it is unusual and stimulating. Nevertheless, the planners of the "Wednesday Night" broadcasts have got to keep on raising their sights if they are to fulfil their very worthwhile purpose.

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The C.B.C. swallowed its pride this year for the first time to the extent of recognizing St. Patrick's Day—and making a reasonably good job of it. The program of Irish music had the great virtue of including none of the popular "Irish" ballads which were being tortured by clowns and crooners on all the other networks. Mr. Chotem's arrangements were perhaps a trifle too sophisticated for their subject matter but they made pleasant and effective music. The readings from the Irish poets by Michael King were beautifully done, with a subtle and restrained Irish intonation that was perfectly appropriate. Alan Mills sang bravely, though one wonders if a tenor—even an "Irish tenor"—wouldn't have felt more at home with the music.

Listening to "Juno and the Paycock" on the air was a great and moving experience—almost, though not quite, as great and moving an experience as seeing it on the stage. As it is written and performed in the theatre, this wonderful play exhibits an almost perfect balance between tragedy and comedy—the one slides into the other easily and inevitably. On the air, for obvious reasons, this balance was destroyed; the tragedy was made more intense and more terrible but the comedy lost half of its impact with the visual picture lacking. The essentially tragic characters completely overpowered the comic ones, which is not the case when the play is performed on the stage.

On the whole, the adaptation was expertly done and the barest minimum of fill-in writing was employed to explain the plot. The famous "sassidge scene" obviously ought to have been cut; it is pure pantomime and immensely funny to watch but stupid to listen to. The party scene, too, was a trifle slow, in spite of a dubious attempt to hustle it along with bits of background music. The music generally was good—trivial at first but tremendously effective at the end.

The most notable thing about the production was the portrayal of Juno by Nancy Pyper. Juno is not a comic figure nor is she as directly involved in violence and tragedy as her children, yet she is the pivot about which the whole play revolves, and one of the great figures in the modern theatre. Mrs. Pyper's powerful, incisive performance gave the character the stature of a tragic heroine.

Frank Peddie's "Cap'n Boyle" was a powerful job of work, too—there is certainly no other radio actor who could have done it better. Still, his portrayal was a bit too savage; he made the Paycock almost a sinister figure, more likely to evoke hatred than pity.

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CONCERNING FOOD

Traditional Easter Fare

By MARJORIE THOMPSON FLINT

THE Easter Bunny becomes a gift-bearing quadruped at this season of the year and just how this job developed for him would be hard to determine. Our own suspicions are that some precocious child decided that sufficient time had elapsed since Christmas for his parents to recover financially and it was time for another round of gifts.

Just as we accept the Easter bunny we hew to the traditional line of serving ham for the Easter dinner. There is of course no reason why everybody has to serve ham unless they want to, but this is an excellent opportunity to do so if an excuse is needed. Other suggestions for main course dinner items might be turkey, capon, lamb and veal which are all available and very good.

It is a little difficult to predict whether the small new potatoes will be present in the green grocers' bins but we rather hope so since they create that spring feeling the same as a flowery straw hat. As for other vegetables, it would probably be just as well to forget about asparagus and if you want a green vegetable, frozen peas and beans and fresh spinach will answer your needs. The salad fixings such as lettuce, cress, green onions, radishes, cucumbers and tomatoes, all products of the local hothouses, are crisp and tempting.

In planning your Easter parade dinner menu, you could go slightly Hollywood for a change and serve an appetizer-salad for the first course. Here is a suggested menu—

Cottage Cheese and Tomato Salad
Melba Toast
Baked Glazed Ham
Creamed New Potatoes
Frozen Green Beans
with
Sautéed Mushrooms
Pickled Crabapples
Cabbage and Pepper Relish
Hot Rolls
Pineapple Butterscotch Cream
Vanilla Wafers

Cottage Cheese Salad

Combine 1 pint (1 lb.) cottage cheese with 1 tbsp. horseradish sauce and 2 tbsp. chopped chives (or green tops of new onions). Season to taste with salt and pepper and add cream to thin cheese to a lighter consistency. Beat with a fork. If you have individual scallop shells, pile the seasoned cheese in them in a mound and arrange small tomato sections around the base of the salad and make a background with two or three sprigs of watercress. Very fetching and tasty. If you use salad plates, a lettuce leaf could be used to bed down the salad. Yield: 4-6 servings.

Bake or boil your ham as you have always done it or follow cooking directions on the wrapper of the boneless, tender variety. Skin ham and score the fat in diamonds or squares and glaze.

Glaze For Ham

1/3 cup prepared mustard
½ cup water
½ cup sugar
1—6 or 8 oz. glass tart red jelly
½ cup pickle syrup (from pickled fruit)

Heat this mixture until well blended and baste the ham. Put ham in 325° F. oven for about 20 minutes. At this point you can decorate ham, if you desire, with cherries, blanched whole almonds, cloves, etc., and make daisies or whatever your artistic inclination cares to design. Baste again with glaze and put back in oven for another 15 minutes.

Cabbage-Pepper Relish

This is one of those uncooked relishes which you can make up this time of year to eke out the dwindling stock of pickles. It should be made a couple of days before you plan on using it so that the flavor really develops. It will keep in a covered jar in the refrigerator for a week to ten days. You don't have to wait until your pickle supply is low to make this relish—it's good any time.

Cut a medium sized head of cabbage in quarters and remove all the core. Chop cabbage in chopping bowl and then add 3 canned pimientos and 1 good sized green pepper (seeds removed). Chop until everything is quite fine and even. Then add—

1½ tsp. celery seed
½ tsp. mustard seed
1 tsp. salt
3 tbsp. brown sugar
6 tbsp. vinegar

Mix all together. Add more sugar if necessary and more seasonings if you desire them.

Pineapple Butterscotch

This is definitely a company dessert and despite the fact that it contains the rich, gooey ingredients some gentlemen scorn, it is a most popular dish.

Boil together—

½ cup granulated sugar
½ cup brown sugar
½ cup water
2 tbsp. butter

until the syrup forms a soft ball in cold water.

Beat 2 egg whites until stiff and pour over and fold in the syrup. Let this mixture stand while soaking 1½ tsp. gelatine (½ envelope) in ¼ cup cold water. Set the gelatine over hot water and dissolve thoroughly and then fold into the egg white-syrup mixture.

Whip ½ pt. heavy cream until stiff and fold it into the above mixture along with—

12 marshmallows cut in quarters
1½ cups well drained crushed pineapple

Chill in refrigerator at least 2 hours before serving. It should not be stirred after the final ingredients have been folded in so you might just as well transfer it to your serving dish now and set it as near the freezing unit as you can. This is a parfait mixture and can be frozen in suitable glasses if you have equipment and an ice and salt freezer. Enough for 8 servings.

AUCTION SALE

TO THE casual passer-by
It looks ludicrous:
The furniture of a lifetime's striving
Lurching on the lawn
In careless confusion.

The chesterfield is worn and graceless,
The chairs old, but not old enough
To be valuable.
Against a scratched buffet
Lamps lean like discarded old ladies
With hats askew.
The trampled grass is littered with
The paraphernalia of the years:
Pans, pots, porcelain, parasols.
The mumbled shouts of cautious bidders
Mingle with the raucous harangue
Of the professional auctioneer.

To the casual passer-by
It looks ludicrous,
But not to the resigned old couple
Peering timidly from a denuded upstair window.
This marks the end of their lifetime's striving.
When the sale is over
And their cherished possessions
Taken away to various dwellings,
They too shall be taken away
To spell out the rest of their days
In other people's houses.

CLARA BERNHARDT

● *The very fine and elaborate silver tea caddy shown above is one of a set of three made by Daniel Smith and Robert Sharp of London in 1768, at the height of English rococo. This style was popular in England for only about ten years. Photo courtesy of Royal Ontario Museum.*

"SALADA" TEA

COCK AND HARE

Easter's Decorated Eggs

By KAY BLACKBURN

DURING the war, and the subsequent shortages of chocolate Easter eggs, we frantically racked our brains to think of something that would take their place. Unfortunately our children were just old enough to remember the splendid things the Easter Bunny had brought in better times. Chocolate eggs of all sizes, decorated with magenta roses and purple violets. Eggs wound in red and white candy ribbon, chocolate rabbits with pink candy eyes, and chocolate hens pulling little wagons filled with pink and blue sugar eggs centered with marzipan. There had even been fancy pasteboard eggs, which pulled apart and revealed tiny baby ducklings.

However the authentic Easter egg, and in wartime the easiest to get, remains what it has always been, a hen's, duck's, or goose's, decorated at home. We were lucky enough to find a method described in an English magazine *Country Life* which proved very successful.

If an egg is boiled in the outer skins of a large onion, tied firmly on, it acquires a delicately mottled complexion. Another form of decoration comes from Switzerland. Daisies, violets, tiny leaves and grass are tied with fine cotton all over the eggs which are then boiled in a saucepan half full of onion peel. The result is a floral mosaic of pure white on a ground varying from primrose yellow to deep mahogany, according to the length of time of boiling.

But the method we liked best happens to be one of the oldest in England. It is called engraving. We found that it helped if we cut out a paper cock and a hare or whatever symbol of Easter you happen to choose. These we tied on the eggs and boiled them in the onion skins. When we removed the paper cock and hare the edges were blurry. To clear them and to put a decoration of icanthus leaves, or any pleasing design, around them we used the steel point of a compass and the sharp blade of a lino cut knife.

Of course a real engraving tool would be the correct thing but not many houses would own one. The cock and the hare came out a natural white, and the backgrounds again varied, according to the boiling time. On the opposite side of the eggs, we engraved the children's names and the date.

Festive Symbols

We used the cock and the hare as symbols because they belong to the Easter festival. The Resurrection was thought to have taken place at cock-crow, and the hare claims a still more ancient connection with Easter. He is thought to have been sacred to the Gods of Spring, and among them Eastre the Saxon Goddess who put her name on the Christian festival in England. And to this day children in every country, run on Easter morning to see what the Easter rabbit has brought.

So at Easter breakfast there should appear the outstanding symbol of the festival, Easter eggs, one for each member of the household. If the eggs are meant to be kept, they must be boiled very hard indeed. In England sometimes, these engraved eggs are to be seen in old Georgian farm houses, each egg in an old ale glass, mementoes of Easters long gone by.

Although the chocolate eggs and even chocolate aeroplanes are back on the market my children love the special ones we make ourselves.

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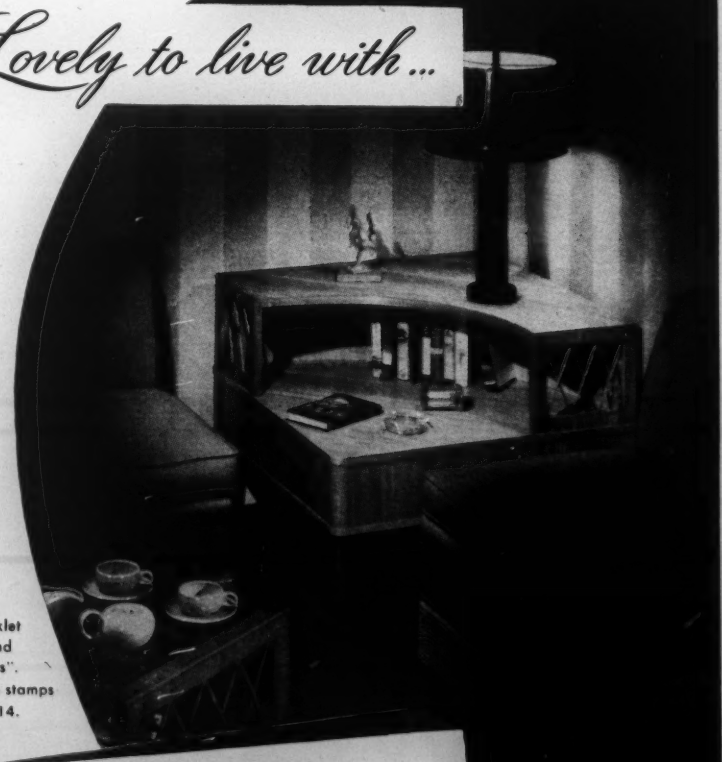

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Evidence in the Wash

By BETSY MOSBAUGH MACKAY

FOR years housewives everywhere have generally regarded the laundry industry as legitimate prey for complaints and subsequent damage claims. A shirt comes back with scorched collars and cuffs, sheets are shredded, colored prints become anemic—and it's all chalked up to the laundry or dry cleaners!

Canadian housewives are no exception to this approach. In fact beefing about the industry became so chronic a few years ago that launderers decided to do something about it. What they did almost reversed the position of the claimant and defendant.

Calling on science for help, the Canadian Research Institute of Launderers and Cleaners was established with laboratories in the National Research Council in Ottawa. In these labs chemists carry out extensive tests to determine why some fabrics sent to the cleaners are damaged. The Institute is patterned after and associated with its counterpart across the border, the American Institute of Laundrying and National Institute of Cleaning and Dyeing.

Unfortunately for the claimant, tests reveal that in many cases the defendant is not to blame. Sometimes it is the manufacturer and sometimes it is the housewife herself. Of course, the launderers hasten to say, that doesn't mean they are clapping a halo on their heads with the assumption they are never at fault.

Any laundry in Canada can join the Research Institute. As a member they get an unbiased and scientific explanation of why the fabric reacted as it did. If the laundry is at fault it remedies the processing, and in this way uniform laundrying standards are set up. If the housewife or manufacturer is at fault, then the cleaners are saved from paying unjust damage claims.

In the good old days the industry promptly made adjustment for any claim without investigating whether or not it was at fault. In this way they felt they were preserving patronage and neighborhood good will. Instead, however, it seems the public merely developed a concept that laundries were either easy to bamboozle or just plain inefficient. Today, members of the Institute are learning that scientific explanations certainly do not hamper public relations. No housewife can harbor a grudge against a laundry when she learns the why and the wherefore of the damage — especially if the manufacturer (as is often the case) of the damaged article is to blame!

Pink And White

One of the most common complaints about laundries is that of scorched collars and cuffs on shirts. "If that isn't scorching," exclaims the woman of the house, "I'll eat it!" In most cases she finds she has said a mouthful. First of all, it is fairly hard to scorch standard fabrics in most laundries because even the heat of the irons is kept at a desirably uniform level. Secondly, laboratory investigation may show that the brown spots are the result of irregularities in the plastic bonding process used by manufacturers to stiffen collars and cuffs. The resin may break down in the heat and cause deterioration in the surrounding cotton fabric.

At the end of the war several laundries in one Canadian city sent the institute once-white shirts which had trurned pink after their first washing. One worthwhile story came out of that wash — tests indicated material used in the shirts had once been red and unsuccessfully bleached white. Their first laundering had merely brought them closer to their original color.

Each month the Canadian Research Institute issues a monthly bulletin keeping their members informed of their latest tests and alerting them to the poorer fabrics that happen to be prevalent on the market at the time. A few years ago a number of gaily printed scarves made in the United States flooded the Canadian market. Tests proved the colors were not fast and member firms were warned of the damage involved in cleaning them.

"Almost New"

Within the past few years housewives have found that cleaners will not accept everything they send to be cleaned. The women who take the laundry over the counter are experienced in sizing up the fabric and know the hazards involved in accepting it for cleaning. Launderers and dry cleaners are realizing it is better to refuse to clean the article than to damage it.

Of course the manufacturer is not always to blame. Perhaps of all the headaches the cleaner had to face the New Look fashion was the worst. In just about every city in Canada women claimed their dresses had been shrunk and demanded they be lengthened again. Another oft repeated story is found in the number of worn out sheets or curtains sent to be cleaned. At some time or other after they have more than done their stint they are bound to give up the ghost. Unfortunately this always seems to happen at the laundry with the customers claiming they were "almost new".

Such an attitude is not at all uncommon in the consumer. It may be because she is trying to compensate for over-extravagance in buying a new hat or dress. On the other hand she may be thoroughly convinced she is right, not realizing just how much wear she has gotten from the sheets or curtains. A similar approach developed some years ago in the sole leather industry when shoes were sent back to the manufacturer with a large welt across the sole. Buyers claimed it was poor leather. Chemists proved it was caused by placing the shoe when wet or cold against a hot stove!

Cleaners' Problems

In the past 20 years the laundry industry has done 50 per cent more work, hired 45 per cent more employees and has expended 73 per cent more money on supplies. Similarly the dry cleaning industry has leaped ahead. In 1930 there were 126 plants while in 1945 there were 385. Their volume of work has increased 194 per cent and number of employees 192 per cent.

With such a tremendous increase in the industry and with thousands of customers to be satisfied daily, launderers and cleaners are seeking efficiency in every branch of their business. They have presented a brief to the Department of Trade and Commerce embodying all their various complaints and asking for a meeting of consumer-buyers, manufacturing groups and launderers and cleaners.

They feel combined discussion will result in mutual benefits. The manufacturer might watch more closely in future the reaction of his fabrics to cleaning processes. They themselves will continue to standardize and improve their industry. And as for the housewife? Well, they hope she will understand their problems. They admit they make mistakes but please, they say, don't always blame them! They legitimately believe they are no longer legitimate prey.

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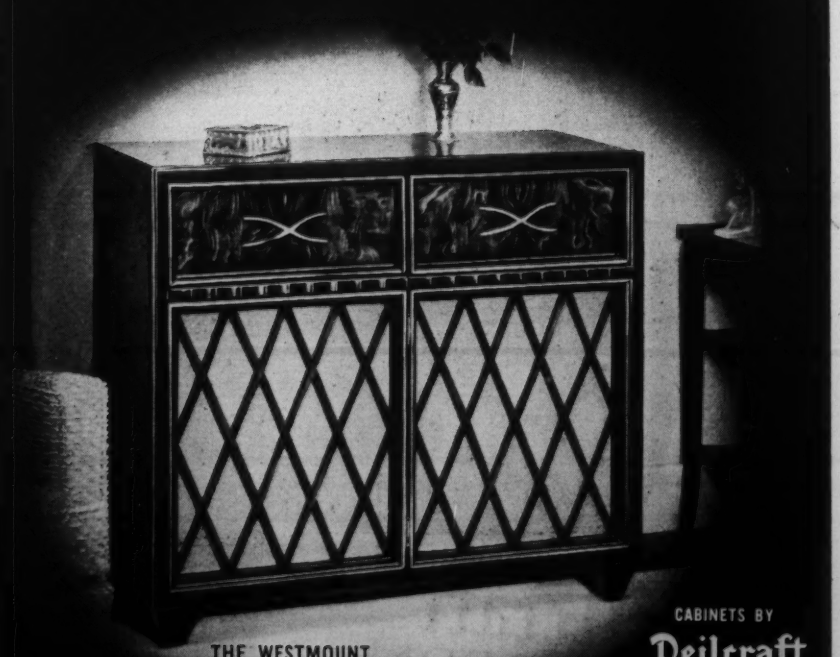

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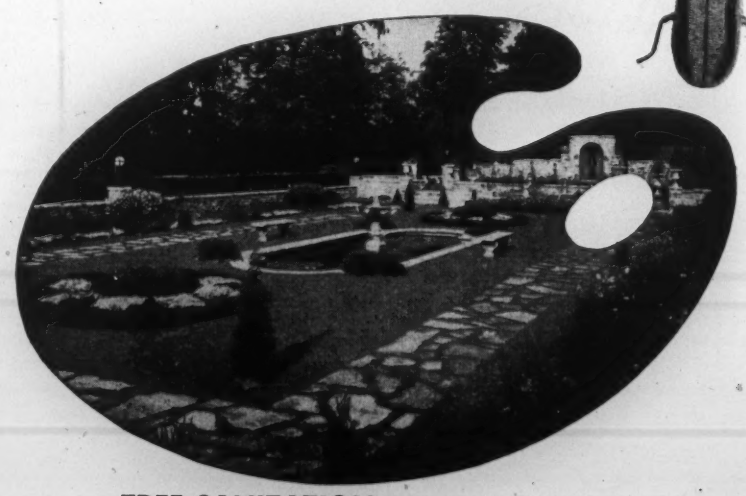

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THE OTHER PAGE

The Snail Has a House Too

By DOROTHY M. CLARK

IT WAS David who had discovered the snail, so it was his by rights. But Don and Jerry enviously eyed it.

"I never ever had a snail. Let me have it, David."

David remained unmoved by Don's plea, his head bent over his hand where lay the snail's shell. The snail itself was invisible and secure within its house.

"No. It's mine." David spoke defensively. Don *could* take it away. After all, they were playing at Don's house; he'd found the snail there.

"You found it right near my doorstep." Don said this as though, if pleading failed to get him what he wanted, force would be effective.

David felt small and vulnerable. But he had the snail in his hand, and, so long as he did not show fear, he could keep it for himself, he was sure.

"Don't let them see you're scared," he told himself, for he knew that was the way to be safe with boys bigger than yourself, like Don and Jerry, boys who tried to get the upper hand of you in mean ways. He played with Don and Jerry a lot because they were neighbor boys; but he never knew when they were going to get the best of him, like in getting the snail for themselves. He felt hemmed in. He knew for his own safety he shouldn't be in this position, with Don sitting on one side of him on the step, and, on the other side, Jerry, intent on watching for a chance to aid and abet Don.

"That was my stick you found the snail under," Jerry spoke up now. "If that doesn't make it belong to me, it certainly makes it more mine than yours. But it's Don's snail, Dave, and you might as well give it up now as later."

Still David kept possession, eyes fixed on the shell. The snail remained withdrawn, out of sight, within the shell's protection. It had found its safety before David's hand had reached it. David, though he too hadn't had a snail before, knew a snail must be tiny and capable of being easily hurt when it could wriggle into that small whirl of a shell. It was fortunate its house was conveniently close.

"FINDERS keepers," he determinedly answered, daring them to find a way to take the snail away from him.

Jerry sat over a space, took one knee in his two hands, and looked in conspiracy across the way at Don. They'd use the information they'd learned by accident the other day. David wouldn't hold out against them, he'd weaken, when they gave him some needling about it. To use the information they had was a swift, ungoverned urge with Jerry. He had to get under David's skin. He was too stubborn in the way he resisted him and Don. Jerry didn't even think of the restraint put on him by his mother.

"Don't ever bring this up with David," she had tried to impress Jerry, wishing she hadn't been oblivious to the fact that he and Don had come into the dining-room and were within hearing distance as she and Don's mother talked over a cup of tea. Jerry's asking her, "Is David really adopted, like you and Mrs. Malloy said?" sharpened her to an awareness of what they had unwittingly done, put David in danger of hurt from taunting, with the boys on the street knowing his mum and dad weren't his own. She knew the urgent need of making Jerry see that David should be left alone about this. She felt he did see, as she talked to him, but would some occasion arise when he'd forget?

Jerry was not moved by an impulse of *real* cruelty, for he didn't know how far-reaching would be the effect of his words. But, because David had as yet no defenses against this knowledge, he was about to be as destructive as anyone ever would be in David's life.

JERRY pulled his knee up a little higher, gave Don the glance that said, "Come along with me in this," then spoke: "Little old David doesn't even belong to his mum and dad."

David heard more than he seemed. Under surface invulnerability, he was wary, on the look-out for attack from some direction. But this that Jerry said had no meaning, even though in a wordless, fearful way it had more meaning than the short sentence conveyed. He had been teased and hurt by the boys in many ways. Only this couldn't hurt him. It wasn't true that he didn't belong to mum and dad. He did; he was their boy, David John Rowe.

David now looked up at Jerry and over to Don, as if to say, "Go on; find some other way to get at me. You don't know what you're talking about." The look was a dare, egging the boys on.

"That's right, isn't it, Don? David's adopted."

David, simulating entire preoccupation with the snail, saw the nod of confirmation from Don. The snail was still tight inside its shell, safe, untouchable. David thought he could keep himself that way, at least, apparently safe, untouched.

"You two don't know what you're talking about." His absorption seemed to be the snail. They didn't know that his absorption was, in reality, the queer way they'd made him feel. He'd been dissociated from the warmth of the sun, from the lazy, good-feeling of the summer afternoon, from being part and parcel of the life on the street, and of his home, and of mum and dad. He had to get away from these steps, from the boys, from what they'd said.

David stood up, not looking as if he had been touched at all by their needling. They thought it hadn't done anything to him; he walked away towards home slowly, seemingly without concern, carefully carrying the snail.

Mum would make him lose this feeling, he knew. He would learn from her that what the boys had said was untrue. Out of sight of the boys and in view of mum waving to him from the window, he started to run.

The afternoon was gone, no sun left in the street at all, David noted. He thought the street looked pretty lonely under the evening light and with nobody in sight to give it life. He lay flat on the window-seat, and the snail was lying on the floor where he could see it. He was tired and dull from crying so much. Mum had said if he'd be quiet and rest, he'd feel better, and if he'd put the snail a little way off from him, perhaps it would feel safe enough to come out and show itself.

Mum had been as interested as he in the snail, after they'd talked and he'd got over his crying like a big baby. He knew he was too big to cry like that. But, all of a sudden, he'd had no determination, no hardness, when from mum had come not denial, but confirmation, of what the boys had said. She'd said the boys were right, that he was adopted—that in a way he didn't belong to her and dad as Don and Jerry belonged to their parents.

Then she'd held him closer, pausing as though she didn't know what else to say. How could she lessen the starkness of the knowledge that he had to take? What could she add, now that the truth lay in his heart, to make it lie easy and give him defenses against insecurity and a feeling of not belonging?

When mum had left him alone, David thought he'd just stick close to home for the rest of the day, keep away from Don and Jerry for awhile. His mind and heart shared the same blankness, and he hadn't any desire to leave the house. Now, however, looking from the street to the floor, he found the snail lying outside its house; still attached to it, but at ease even though worked out of its shelter. David, fascinated, watched the soft, unprotected length of it, and found the last of mum's talk going through his mind, and with that, discovered he was somehow feeling more at ease himself.

FOR mum had said that Don and Jerry did belong in every way to their parents. But he was to realize that just as they were needed for their homes, so he was needed by mum and dad for theirs. Mum and dad needed him, and he needed them and their home, and so things would not be right unless they were all together. She'd talked on, looking at the snail in her hand, having picked it up from the table beside them.

Now, David, soberly intent on the amazing sight of the snail lying outside its shell, became conscious that his mind and heart were no longer blank; they were alive and warm because of all mum had told him. It *was* right, as she'd said, that his home was needed by him just as the snail's house was its need, and that here was where he was safe and protected no matter what went wrong outside. He could just come home when he needed to; then, after awhile, he'd feel like going out again.

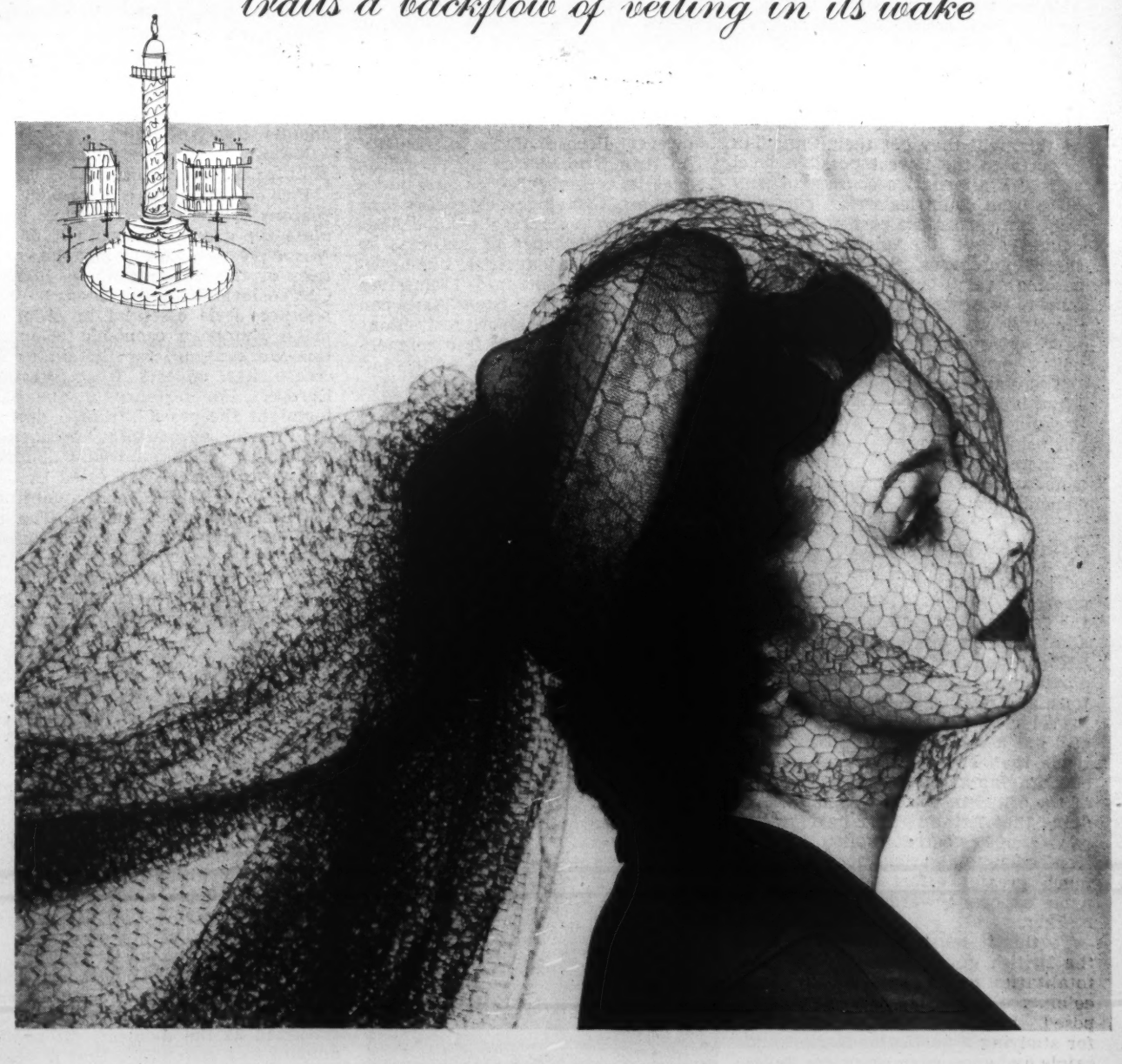
David ceased gazing fixedly at the snail, and turned his head to see that Don and Jerry were again sitting on Don's steps. Did he feel like joining them? He thought maybe he could go out and do that. He knew some things he hadn't known before. What a snail looked like was one of them. And how fortunate mum and dad were to get him for their home, and he to have them for himself, and their house for his, too. These things Don and Jerry didn't know about.

He guessed he could let them have the snail, to find out about it.

W.A.A.F. BECOMES ROYAL. Arthur Henderson, British Secretary of State for Air presents document instituting the W.R.A.F. to Air Commandant Felicia Hanbury. R.A.F. chief, Lord Tedder looks on.

THE CLOSE LITTLE CAP

trails a backflow of veiling in its wake



To be seen a-top many heads this Easter are little hats that cleave to the head with a waterfall of veiling streaming out behind. The "Mask Hat" by Albouy in mothweight straw hails from Paris and is typical of the French originals now preening for Easter at **EATON'S**

THE BUSINESS FRONT

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, APRIL 12, 1949 *Rodney Grey, Asst. Financial Editor*

Britain's Political Aims For West Tangle With Canadian Trade

By ALASTAIR BUCHAN

Serious doubts of Britain's ability and willingness to stay in the Canadian market, and to be a market for our many traditional exports have recently grown. SATURDAY NIGHT asked Alastair Buchan, one of the editors of the London *Economist*, to survey British policy from London. He suggests that British political aims of western Europe are tying her hands, and are seriously interfering with Canadian trade plans.

Mr. Buchan claims that there is no decrease in the desire of the average Briton to trade with Canada. The trade deals with eastern Europe are described as "the worst kind of discriminating behavior".

LONG BEFORE the Canadian trade figures for 1948 were available, it was obvious that the pattern of Canada's foreign trade had altered profoundly during 1948. For the first two years after the end of the war Canada still looked to Britain and to Europe as her main markets. It was obvious that, owing to the crippling of productive effort in the war-devastated countries and, in the case of Britain, the sale of investments to finance the sinews of war before the coming of Mutual Aid, Canada's foreign trade would be unbalanced for some time. But Canadians, in common with everyone else, believed that generous foreign lending would enable her main customers to return as paying members of the club of international trade.

The question now is: Can Canada's traditional customers export enough to her to enable her to maintain a high level of exports, or, despairing of this, will they cut their Canadian imports to the lowest possible level and seek alternative sources of supplies from countries whose currency they can earn more easily? With the doubts about the picture of "offshore" purchases, this question has become very acute in Canadian minds—so acute that on February 22 Sir Stafford Cripps found it necessary to issue a defence of Britain's policy towards Canada.

There are two sides to the problem. First, is Britain exporting as much as it could to Canada? Second, is Britain using her more valuable exports to increase her supply of food and timber from European and other non-Canadian sources?

Trade Returns

The first question is partly answered by the trade returns. In 1948, the value of British imports into Canada rose from $100 million in 1947 to $275 million in 1948, the rise being particularly marked in woollens, cottons, and rayons, and most especially in vehicles. It is true that Britain still has a smaller share of Canada's trade than before the war, and this encouraging increase does not dispose of the criticism voiced by some Canadians that Britain could have made, in view of her current deficit and her tremendous obligations to Canada, a much greater effort to direct valuable exports towards the Canadian market.

To this it must be answered that the British government has far less totalitarian powers over industry and commerce than is frequently supposed. It can offer special facilities for studying a particular market and cajole and encourage exporters to use them. It can, by its raw material controls (many of which are in process of abolition), encourage firms that are making goods particularly favoured in a certain overseas market, and it can refuse export licences to countries whose currency is not worth earning. But for the rest it is up to the businessman.

The truth is that as a result of Britain's exclusion from the North American market during the war, and the tremendous suction exerted by other markets such as India and Africa, the Canadian market was neglected by British business immediately after the war. The British businessman receives pounds from the Treasury whatever currency he may happen to earn. It is not therefore, surprising, though it is not excusable, that British businessmen filled their order books with demands from countries with whom they had greater trading experience and from whom they had the prospect of higher returns.

That was the situation in 1947, when Britain belatedly awakened to the necessity of making Canada her top priority market, and it has now radically changed. As a result of a continued bombardment of propaganda and market data, more British businesses are studying the Canadian market, and studying it intelligently. Two trade missions, one on engineering products, one on retail clothing, have been at work, and the interest in selling to Canada could hardly be greater.

A Competitor

This change of emphasis does not however dispose of the difficulties. The strong preference for American styles in consumer goods presents a problem. Certain exports, like cars, have taken advantage of a seller's market which must be expected to decline. Certain industries, like brewing, largely re-equipped themselves with capital goods from American sources before the import restrictions were imposed. Canada is a competitor with Britain in some of the latter's most valuable export lines—for instance, farm tractors.

But the most difficult problem is that of price. Britain, forced by circumstances and the nature of the effort at European economic co-operation to concentrate her purchases in non-dollar areas, is buying manufactured and raw materials in more expensive sections of the world's markets. This is keeping her cost structure high, and has a direct effect on the price of her exports at a time when American prices, by contrast, are just beginning to fall. And that situation, which partly accounts for the consumer resistance to British goods in Canada, is likely to remain unchanged while the pattern of trade enforced by the cleavage between the sterling areas continues.

PLANNER Sir Stafford Cripps, U.K. economic chief, made statement on trade: "These necessary adjustments in our mutual trade are . . . bound to bring difficulties to both sides." He claimed that it was mainly food imports that would be cut.

It may be that 1952, when Marshall aid ends, will find disequilibrium in British-Canadian trade not better but worse. If there are any signs of a steady fall in the level of North American commodity and raw material prices, the pressure to revise the pound-dollar exchange rate will be very great.

The second question—is Britain using goods for bilateral "swaps" with European countries which could be used in Canada? — is harder to answer. There is no doubt that the present British government is fond of making bilateral trade agreements. Sir Stafford Cripps has admitted that steel and other scarce materials are used as bargaining counters, so that Britain may find markets for her less essential exports (for instance, radio sets), in exchange for food and lumber. In cold print, that appears to be the worst kind of discriminating economic behavior.

But two points should be remembered. First, Britain must obtain food and primary products from other sources than Canada, since she cannot allow her deficit with Canada to grow any larger. The last thing that Britain wants is to have a debt to her closest partner in peace and war which she cannot repay. Secondly, in the peculiar state of contemporary Europe, which is just beginning to counter Russian aggression, economic decisions cannot be divorced from political considerations.

For one thing, it is necessary for reasons of political strategy to stimulate the greatest possible trade between Western Europe and the countries of the iron curtain — Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary. For another, it is essential in order to make European economic co-operation work at all, for Britain to increase her imports from Western Europe. For instance, in the past fortnight the possibility of a decline in French agricultural production caused by certain internal disinflationary pressures has caused Britain to agree to import small quantities of French wheat and meat. The effect of stimulating inter-European trade which is politically vital to the salvation of the West, must inevitably be to delay the solution of the British-Canadian problem.

Political

The question can roughly be summed up as follows. Britain is beset by economic problems, many of which are partly political. The necessity of balancing her trade with Canada is one of the first objectives of her trading policy, but she is herself in the midst of a major re-orientation of her foreign trade which aggravates the British-Canadian problem for the time being, and prevents Britain from concentrating all her resources on it. There is no easy solution, since to enter a bilateral agreement with Canada would be to commit the very sin, only on a much larger scale, for which Britain is being criticized at the moment. It would amount to a recognition that the restoration of multilateral trade is impossible in the foreseeable future.

The situation today has the ring of Greek tragedy—that two countries with such a close affinity, with such tremendous mutual moral obligations to each, and with the most to gain from exchanging their real wealth, should be hampered and thwarted by the facts of economics, geography, and politics.

One thing is absolutely certain — that no one in Britain (and certainly no one who has to live on British rations) wishes to restrict Canadian imports one moment longer than is necessary. Britain, like Canada, has everything to gain from a return to a high level of international trade.

—*Photo Courtesy Hydro News*

DAM SITE: This is a recent photo from the Quebec side of Ontario Hydro work at Des Joachims, on the upper Ottawa. The interprovincial channel passes under the centre span of the immense conveyor trestle.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

An "Insurance Economy"

By P. M. RICHARDS

"OH BLESSED LAND!" exclaims the editor of *Barron's* (U.S. business and financial weekly), after an envious look at the tax reductions in our Mr. Abbott's budget. Comparing Canada's budgetary position with that of the United States, the editor asks "Could it be that the Dominion government is operated more efficiently, more economically and with fewer boondoggles?" The answer is yes, it could be, but we have some of those things too. However, it's nice to be envied, especially by our rich uncle.

The Abbott budget has certainly given a fillip to current business sentiment; the general expectation is that the resulting lowered prices and increased public purchasing power will do much to maintain Canadian business activity at a high level this year, and thus to check the recessional tendencies which have lately appeared here, as well as more markedly in the United States.

The stock market has often been called the barometer of business, and it is interesting to note, against Canada's present position, a U.S. financial writer's statement that "gloom and despair are rampant once again in Wall Street." The volume of business currently being transacted there, he says, is insufficient to pay the expenses of nine out of ten brokerage houses. It's true that the U.S. has no Douglas Abbott. While Canada is reducing taxes by an amount equal to about $4.5 billion in United States terms, President Truman feels it necessary to ask for $4 billion of additional income taxes plus $2 billion or more in further social security levies.

Behind the Pessimism

But this does not explain all the pessimism, among businessmen as well as in the stock market. There seems to be a cause deeper than current conditions. Eric Johnston, the former head of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce who is now president of the Motion Picture Association of America, says it is fear of socialism. He says that businessmen see capitalism dead in most of the world today and socialism on the march; they wonder if North America can survive and prosper as a big but lonesome island of capitalism, washed on every shore by rushing seas of socialism.

They fear that socialism might engulf North America too if it had another deep depression on the shattering scale of the unhappy nineteen-thirties. "It is my conviction," says Johnston, "that the American people are almost as afraid of another depression as they are of another war." He is also convinced that the depression of the nineteen-thirties had an impact on American thinking as lasting and as deep as any other event in their history.

But the present widespread fear or supposition that capitalism is on the way out has no sound basis, Johnston maintains. He asserts that it is as foolish for the State to do nothing as to attempt to do everything, and advocates the middle road to avoid the socialist state. State socialism, as an outgrowth of the Great Depression, was avoided because Americans began to use the power and resources of their government to correct economic abuses and to relieve economic distress, he says.

According to him, the United States was closer to socialism in the thirties than it is today, but instead of ditching capitalism, it insured its continuity and preserved the private ownership system and private freedoms by evolving an "insurance economy". It insured against old-age destitution, it insured bank deposits, it insured the unemployed, it insured a minimum wage, it insured a stabler price for farm products, it insured home mortgages through government.

"All these acts, to a greater or lesser degree, buttress our purchasing power," says Johnston. "So, in practical effect, we insured the manufacturer, the retailer, and the professional man of at least a certain market for their goods and services. This was an epoch-making decision. We decided then and there we didn't want socialism. We wanted then, as we want now, to keep the means of production and the distribution of goods and services in the hands of private owners."

Surely there is a lot to be said for Mr. Johnston's argument. Certainly the "insurance economy" tends to support public purchasing power, and if the cost of it is not too heavy a burden for private enterprise, it may be just what the system needs. The big question mark is that matter of cost, and the possibility that enterprise's profits will be so reduced that incentive will be destroyed. No corporate enterprise, just as no individual, will long continue to work without reward. Operators and owners of industry are exclaiming loudly against high taxation and the diminution of profit, but they may be crying too soon. A big slump in business would provide a real test, but the "insurance economy" may prevent such a slump.

Television Boom For Canada As Stations Planned

By LARRY ROGERS

The C.B.C. has announced plans for two television stations, and Canadian manufacturers are going ahead with production plans for sets. Already, many Canadians are seeing programs from U.S. stations. Larry Rogers surveys the television scene in Canada.

DECISION OF THE CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION to enter the television field with national stations in Toronto and Montreal financed by a $4,000,000 federal loan means that the television boom will hit Canada full force early in nineteen fifty—about eighteen months after the video mania first struck the United States. The C.B.C. hopes to have its stations in Toronto and Montreal operating within 12 to 18 months, producing programs for TV sets in those cities, and also relaying these kinescope programs by recordings or network lines to private stations in other parts of the country.

Both C.B.C. and private TV stations will also televise programs from the United States, brought up either by network or in recorded form. There will be a licence fee for TV sets, not yet announced, but unofficially expected to range between $10 and $25 a year. Readying for the boom, Canadian radio manufacturers have announced that they'll build some 12,000 sets this year, having a total value of around six million dollars. One year ago, television was much in the same stage as radio before the loudspeaker—it was an expensive hobby which moved along on its novelty value.

Then two things happened—sets became cheaper and better; programs and stations became more plentiful. One year ago there were around 200,000 TV sets in the United States, stations in eight cities, and one experimental cable network between Washington and New York. Today there are over one million sets in use, stations in more than fifty cities, and a network stretching from the Atlantic coast west to Chicago and St. Louis.

One year ago television might still have turned out to be just another fad, like miniature golf or gin rummy—today it's undoubtedly here to stay. Television sets are now being produced at the rate of 2,000,000 a year in the United States; new stations and new network extensions are being pushed throughout the country; television spokesmen predict that theirs will be among the top ten industries in the nation by 1950.

Today there is proportionately as large a potential television audience in Canada as there was in the United States one year ago.

The Fringe

About one-seventh of Canada's population, living in southern Ontario, is today within the range of American television stations. These stations, in Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo and Rochester, now televise programs that can be picked up almost anywhere along Ontario's southern and western shores from Cobourg to Windsor and Sarnia. While the reception is not top-quality throughout most of this area, except in the Windsor and Niagara Peninsulas, the Canadian customer is being offered a better television set and better programs to watch than those which Americans saw through most of 1948.

Television manufacturers are spending many hundreds of thousands of dollars in installing the specialized equipment and in training personnel to build TV sets on an assembly-line basis. One industry spokesman explained: "We figure a television set is ten times as complicated to make as a radio set—the testing equipment that a manufacturer needs can cost several hundred thousand dollars alone. One big American manufacturer says it cost him $5,000 to get into radio—one million to get into television."

I asked what Canadian sets will cost when production gets rolling and he told me that it was hoped to obtain a price scale in line with that current in the U.S.—with table models selling at from $400 to $500 and console models at $700 to $800. Following their radio manufacturing policy, Canadian companies do not intend to build low-quality low-cost sets, but will concentrate on top quality. Referring to the $1,000 price-tag on models now being sold in Toronto, he pointed out that this model leaves the factory at $700, to which is added 18 per cent in sales and excise taxes, plus the cost of extra amplifiers and special tuning made necessary by Toronto's distance from the program source. The $700 price, he added, is very close to the U.S. figure on similar models, which are sold tax-free and, of course, don't need special equipment.

Manufacturers are not the only ones who are betting that television is here to stay. There are at least half a dozen groups who are anxious to spend a minimum of one million dollars apiece to install television stations in Toronto or Montreal. So far, it doesn't look as though any Canadian station will be in operation this year. At the present time it reportedly takes close to twelve months to get a station in commercial operation from start of construction.

There's action on other TV fronts in Canada, too. One of Canada's newest big motion picture houses, the Odeon-Toronto, is said to be planning to put into use its complete television facilities at an early date, while other downtown Toronto picture houses are rushing similar installations to keep pace. These theatres plan to pick up telecasts of major events from the Buffalo network outlet on their own powerful receiving sets, take films of the telecasts, rush the films through a special rapid-developing process and then project them onto their screens, with less than a minute time-lag. This new technique has been successfully employed at New York's Paramount Theatre—and it's likely that Toronto movie-goers will be able to watch Joe Louis defend his heavyweight title next June by this TV-movie process.

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NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWENTY CENTS per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 30th April 1949 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after MONDAY, the SECOND day of MAY next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 31st March 1949. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board.

JAMES STEWART
General Manager

Toronto, 11th March 1949

PENMANS LIMITED

Dividend Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Dividends have been declared for the quarter ending the 30th day of April, 1949.

On the Preferred Stock, one and one-half per cent. (1½%), payable on the 2nd day of May to Shareholders of record of the 5th day of April, 1949.

On the Common Stock, seventy-five cents (75c) per share, payable on the 16th day of May to Shareholders of record of the 14th day of April, 1949.

By Order of the Board.

L. P. ROBERTON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, March 28, 1949.

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NEWS OF THE MINES

Noranda Returning To Normal, Earnings Highest Since 1943

By JOHN M. GRANT

SINCE ITS INCORPORATION 26 years ago, Noranda Mines Ltd. has expanded from a mining venture into an outstanding integrated metal producing and manufacturing organization, and earnings in 1948 were the highest since 1943. The number of employees on the payroll at the year end was 1,602, the greatest number since 1944 and, with a better supply of labor available, the company is now returning to a more normal mining and development program which is resulting in a gradual increase in production. Net profit for the year was $4.45 per share, inclusive of $2.29 per share from dividends and interest on investments. This compares with $3 per share in 1947, including $1.63 from dividends and interest; earnings of that period being adversely affected by a strike in the first quarter and a shortage of miners throughout the year. The 1943 net was $5.18 per share, against $4.12 in 1944, $4.02 in 1945 and $2.81 in 1946. Dividend disbursments last year totalled $3.25 per share. The domestic price of 21½ cents per pound of copper, which prevailed since June, 1947, was increased to 23½ cents in August, 1948, and James Y. Murdoch, president, states that the company's copper production is sold to the end of 1949 with a percentage sold beyond that date.

•

In commenting on the acquisition of substantial share interests in Anglo-Huronian and Mining Corporation, the Noranda Mines' president tells shareholders in the annual report that the object and goal of the directors over the years has been to secure the continuity of life and earning power of the company. With the additions to the company's investment holdings important share interests have been acquired in companies owning or controlling production of copper, zinc, gold, silver and other minerals, and Mr. Murdoch points out "your directors feel that the long term position of the company has been greatly strengthened." In October, 1948, Noranda purchased 149,000 shares of Mining Corporation; total holdings at this date being 224,000 shares with a book value of $2,529,000. The combined holdings of Noranda and associated companies total 31 per cent of the issued capital of Mining Corporation. The latter owns control of Quemont Mining Corporation, which will shortly be coming into large scale production, and of Normetal Mining Corporation. In January, 1949, Noranda purchased 375,000 shares of Anglo-Huronian, increasing shareholdings to 492,662 shares, having a book value of $4,748,300. The total combined shareholdings of Anglo-Huronian, held by Noranda and Hallnor Mines, which it controls, is slightly over 43 per cent. Anglo-Huronian owns or controls a substantial block of Kerr-Addison, with the result that Noranda and associated companies hold 44.5 per cent of the outstanding shares of this important gold producer.

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Ore reserves indicated above the 2,975-foot level at Noranda Mines, from information obtained by diamond drilling and other openings in the various orebodies, as of January 1 totalled 19,485,900 tons, as compared with 20,118,125 at the end of 1947. H. L. Rosecoe, vice-president and general manager, states that the tonnage now being treated in the smelter is approaching the maximum that can be efficiently smelted in one reverberatory furnace so, with some expected increase in production from the Horne mine and increased concentrate from other companies, it is probable that the second furnace, which has been idle since 1944, will be placed in operation shortly. He also reports encouraging results obtained from the operation of the experimental test plant designed to investigate the possibility of producing elemental sulphur and high-grade iron oxide (iron ore) from pyrite. This test work is being continued, as well as a study of by-products, location of markets and general economics. Oliver Hall, consulting engineer, advises that exploration was carried on in 1948 for copper in Gaspe, for iron in the Norancon concession in northern Quebec, for copper and gold in western Quebec, for copper and gold in western Quebec, western Ontario, northern Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia and for lead and copper in the Yukon. Working capital of $15,987,764 at the end of the year compared with $16,842,527 a year previous.

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A dividend of five cents per share has been declared by New Calumet Mines payable on April 28 to shareholders of record April 19. This is the second dividend for the company, the previous dividend of 10 cents being made in January, and is said to initiate payments on a regular quarterly basis of five cents per share. The company is now reported free of any indebtedness and the payment is out of earnings for the first quarter of the current year. The mill is now stated to be operating at capacity of 560 tons daily, as compared with an average rate of 530 tons in the year ended September 30.

•

Earnings of San Antonio Gold Mines, in Manitoba, where development work consisted of preparations for opening of the area between the 16th and the 26th levels, were little changed in 1948 from the previous 12 months. Net profit of $339,483, or 14 cents per share, compared with $326,099, of 13.6 cents in 1947. All work in connection with the No. 4 winze sinking program was completed. The actual winze bottom now stands at 1,753 feet below the 16th level, or 4,117 feet below surface. The 26th, or bottom working level, was established at a depth of 3,864 feet. Of 6,223 feet of lateral develop-

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STOCK MARKET OUTLOOK

By Haruspex

COMMON stocks continue favorably priced from the earnings and yield standpoint, but remain under pressure from investor fears as to the business outlook and possible American adverse legislation. Barring war, and assuming as we do, no business collapse, we expect phychology to improve in the course of the months ahead, with ensuing better prices for stocks. It is possible that such advance is now getting under way. See below.

Joint discussions between tax experts of the American Congress and the U.S. Treasury Department have ruled out proposal for an excess profits tax, thereby removing one serious threat present earlier this year. Canada's proposal to reduce income taxes is a rather severe blow to the administration's proposal for a large increase in the United States. The crop outlook, to date, is good. Building costs are declining and inviting some additional construction. Bond prices have been showing firmness. Our index of confidence, while at a low level from the long-term standpoint, has shown, over the past two months, the first evidence of short-term stabilization since it started down in July of 1948. The U.S. Federal Reserve Board has reduced margin requirements on stock purchases.

In the face of the above, and in combination with evidences that seasonal business recovery is commencing, the market may now be in process of a good intermediate upward swing. Close in the rail average at or above 50.29 would strongly suggest it, although last week's 1.8-million-share days are encouraging. We would hold stocks accumulated on purchasing advices during recent weakness.

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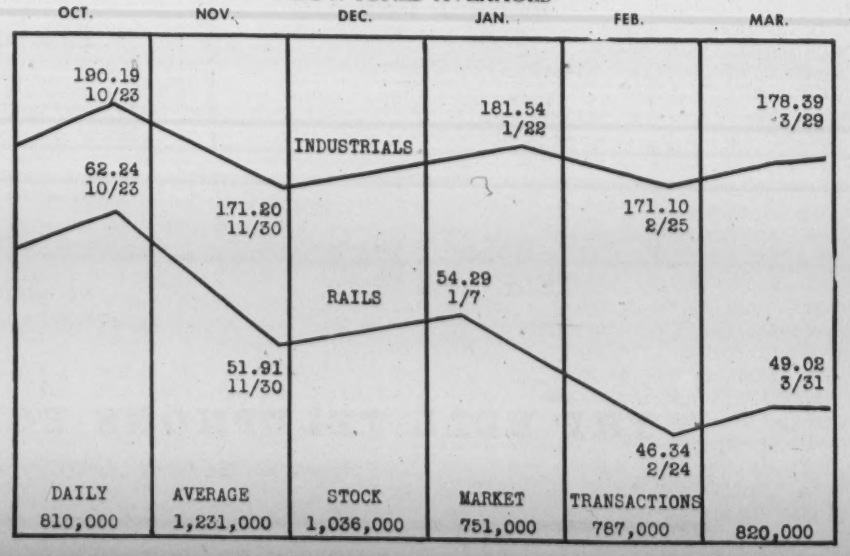

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ment over 3,000 feet was in the No. 4 winze, and confined chiefly to the 17th and 26th levels. On the 17th level the downward extension of the "50" vein was encountered, and at the year end this development was highly favorable. A crosscut driven on the 26th level cut the sedimentary basalt contact just before the year end, proving continuity of favorable structure to at least this horizon. The ore reserve figure shows a slight increase and stands at 720,000 tons of which 120,000 tons are broken in the stopes. Working capital eased from $816,484 to $728,595.

•

A profit of $225,818 is reported by Springer, Sturgeon Gold Mines, and its subsidiary, Canadian Industrial Minerals, for 1948, as compared with $352,261 in the previous year. Shipments of barytes were somewhat interrupted during the latter part of the year and were not resumed until January, since which time heavy tonnage has moved through the Port of Halifax. Marketing conditions continued satisfactory, K. J. Springer, president, states, although there was a reduction in crude ore sales in the sterling area, due to the dollar shortage. The ore reserve as of December 31 is estimated to be 1,797,013 tons.

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Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Company, Limited

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company has declared a dividend of one dollar per share on the Company's issued Ordinary Shares of no par value, payable on June 1st, 1949 to shareholders of record at the close of business on April 29th, 1949.

In the case of share warrants to bearer the above dividend is represented by Coupon No. 83, which coupon should be detached by the holders of warrants and presented for payment as follows:—

1. Coupons detached from warrants physically held in and by residents of Belgium or the Duchy of Luxembourg, France, or The Netherlands—after compliance with the Belgian, French or The Netherlands regulations pertaining thereto and following a notice which will be published in each country in connection therewith — must be presented to the Company's paying agent in Brussels, Paris or Amsterdam, respectively, for payment.

2. In all other cases coupons may be presented in England to The Canadian Bank of Commerce, 2 Lombard St., London E. C. 3, or in Canada to the Company, 25 King St. West, Toronto. If presented in England coupons will be paid in Canadian currency provided holder complies with the Exchange Control Act (1947).

Payment of this dividend to non-residents of Canada will, where applicable, be subject to deduction of Canadian Non-resident Income Tax.

Dated at Toronto, Canada, the 22nd day of March, 1949.

By Order of the Board,

OSBORNE MITCHELL,
Secretary.

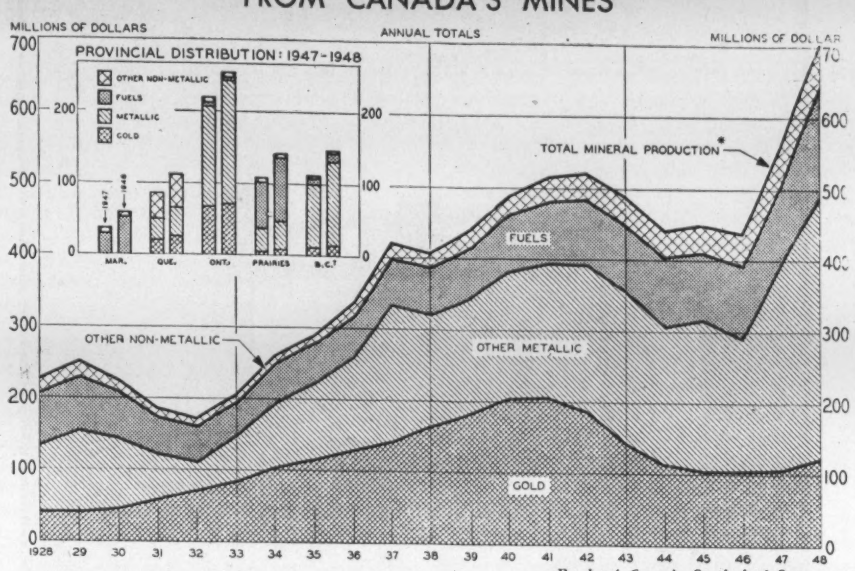
The Transfer Agents of the Company are National Trust Company, Limited, Toronto and Montreal, Canada, and The National City Bank of New York, N.Y. who should be notified promptly of any change of address.

Murray Wilson

Mr. Frank B. Peppiatt, General Sales Manager, Calvert Distillers (Canada) Limited, announces the appointment of Murray Wilson as Sales Manager for Ontario and Manitoba. Mr. Wilson came to Canada in 1936 as Canadian Manager of McVitie & Price. In 1942 he joined the staff of Canadian Breweries Limited, and from 1946-49 acted as Sales Manager for the Western Division of the O'Keefe Brewing Company.

Mr. Wilson organized the Sales School at the University of Western Ontario and was its first chairman. He is an active member of the Ad & Sales Club, London, Ontario, of the London Chamber of Commerce, and of the Industrial & Public Relations Committee of London, Ontario. •

FROM CANADA'S MINES



—Bank of Canada Statistical Summary

Production of Canada's mines for the last twenty years is plotted above in dollar value. Increases are evident in all groups during 1946 - 48.

In view of the size of the reserve it was not deemed necessary to make any expenditures in an effort to establish the extensions of the orebody beyond its present known limits. A number of properties were examined during the year by the company's field engineer, but nothing of economic importance was located. Since the end of the year the option granted on the company's ilmenite property in the Allard Lake area, Quebec, has been exercised and payment of the balance of $145,000 received. The consolidated balance sheet shows current assets of $659,829, which includes $524,773 in cash and accounts receivable plus 290,000 shares of Leitch Gold Mines, with a quoted market value of $319,000, other stocks with a market value of $18,425, and other unlisted stocks at book value of $75,334. Materials and supplies are carried at cost of $151,978. Current liabilities amounted to $173,219. Shareholders will be asked at the annual meeting on April 6 to change the company's name to Barymin Company, Ltd.

•

New Jason Mines, at Casummit Lake, in the Patricia district, where milling is expected to be resumed in July at 150 tons daily, continues to secure unusually high gold values in drifting west in the hanging wall section of the No. 1 vein on the 6th level. The last 70 feet of drifting in this section, up to the middle of March, averaged $114.80, if high assays were cut to 5.00 ozs., or $32.20 if high values cut to 1.00 oz. A summary of all drifting results on the No. 1 vein is now being calculated and drifting on high grade is being continued to the west. The new work on No. 1 Porphyry vein at upper levels includes drifting, raising and diamond drilling, following the establishment of a length of 665 feet averaging $41.30 over 29 inches on the 7th level.

•

An order-in-council has been passed by the Quebec government, granting to United Asbestos Corporation a mining concession, including the area covered by Black Lake, Quebec, in the heart of the Canadian asbestos camp. This concession entitles the corporation to develop and produce ore in the area underlying the bed of the lake. A huge tonnage of ore has been indicated by extensive diamond drilling. Plans are now being formulated for the sinking of the first shaft, which will be designed not only to service development, but to handle production. The company reports having in excess of $500,000 in cash, which it is considered will be more than adequate for the purpose of shaft sinking and ore development.

•

Net profit of $250,250, equal to 8.59 cents per share, is reported by Leitch Gold Mines for 1948, and this compares with $186,961, (not including profit on sale of securities) or 6.42 cents in the previous year. Shaft sinking has now been finished, with three stations established below the sill. Crosscuts are being started from the 17th and 19th levels, and if the ore below the sill should prove up as it has above, the company should be able to maintain its ore reserves for many years to come, according to the annual report. K. J. Springer, president, states that ore developed on the 15th level, bottom level above the sill, proved to be one of the best in the mine. Ore reserves at the end of 1948 totalled 135,184 tons, grading $34.78, against 134,049 tons grading $26.98 a year previous. Working capital of $726,375 compares with $712,312 at the end of 1947.

•

Acquisition of a group of 15 claims in the Sault-Lake Superior district, approximately five miles northeast of the Camray Mines uranium discoveries on Alona Bay, is announced by Darmac Gold Mines. J. D. MacGregor, president, states Geiger counter readings have been reported in the vicinity of the new claims and the consideration is being given to plans for exploration this year. Further drilling also is contemplated on the 24-claim Darmac property a mile southwest of Queenston Gold Mines in the Kirkland-Larder Lakes district. The company has an authorized capital of 3,500,000 shares, with 1,800,000 shares still in the treasury.

SIGNPOSTS FOR BUSINESS

A FURTHER SLIGHT decline was shown in wholesale prices in Canada during February, according to the general wholesale index released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The decline in the index in the month was 1.2 points from January, but was 10.8 points above the February index last year.

The index for the month, on the base 1926 = 100, stood at 158.1 as against 159.3 in January and 147.3 in February a year earlier. As compared with the preceding month, decreases were recorded for all indexes with the exception of iron products and non-ferrous metals. Non-metallic minerals remained unchanged.

Gold production in Canada was maintained at a comparatively high level in January, output for the month amounting to 308,989 fine ounces as compared with 273,366 in the corresponding month last year, an increase of 13 per cent. The monthly average for 1948 was 294,000 fine ounces. There were advances over a year earlier in all producing provinces, except British Columbia. The largest increase as in earlier months were in Ontario and Quebec. (D.B.S.)

In March public bond financing in Canada totalled $69,262,276 according to the compilation of Wood, Gundy & Company Ltd. For the first three months of 1949 the total of public bond financing was $178,501,364 compared with $223,963,768 for the same period of 1948 a decrease of 20 per cent.

Sales and purchases of securities between Canada and other countries in January amounted to $36,400,000, slightly more than the average monthly value of transactions during the year 1948. A sales balance of $400,000 replaced the purchase balance of $600,000 which occurred in December. The net movement of funds from international transactions in outstanding securities has been consistently outward during the past two years, resulting in monthly sales balances on only four occasions. (D.B.S.)

Industrial employment showed a further seasonal contraction between January 1 and February 1, but was well above the level of a year ago. (D.B.S.)

Industrial activity during February as measured by the Canadian Bank of Commerce Index (1937 = 100) declined to 155, compared with 158 in January and 156 in February 1948. The downturns were in food and beverages, wood product, and heavy iron and steel units.

Canadian production of crude petroleum and natural gasoline rose to an all-time monthly high figure of 1,356,500 barrels in January.

Landings and landed value of the products of Canada's sea fisheries both showed substantial increases in February over the corresponding month last year. (D.B.S.)

Domestic disappearance of creamery butter was lower in February, amounting to 17,250,000 pounds, down 16¼ per cent from the same month last year. (D.B.S.)

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City of Toronto, Ont.	2¾	1970	94.50	3.11
City of Montreal, Que.	3	1967	95.00	3.36
City of Vancouver, B.C.	3¾	1969	99.00	3.82
Town of Parry Sound, Ont.	3½	1950-59	102.67*	3.00
Town of Mahone Bay, N.S.	3½	1969	101.00	3.43
City of Port Alberni, B.C.	3	1959-68	91.41*	3.75
District of Salmon Arm, B.C.	4	1951-72	102.46*	3.75
Township of Tarentorus, Ont.	4	1949-64	100.00	4.00

We offer these securities as principals. Prices quoted "and accrued interest".

*Prices quoted for equal amounts of each maturity.

Descriptive material for any of these securities will be forwarded promptly on request by telephone or mail.

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SHOE STORES LIMITED

40TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND

A dividend of fifteen cents (15c) per share on all issued Common Shares of the Company has been declared payable June 1, 1949, to shareholders of record as at the close of business April 29, 1949.

By Order of the Board,
K. R. GILLELAN,
Vice-Pres. and Sec Treas.
Brantford, Ont., March 30, 1949.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

DIVIDEND No. 235

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Thirty Cents (30c) per share has been declared for the quarter ending 30th April, 1949, payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after Monday, the 2nd day of May next, to shareholders of record of 31st March, 1949.

By Order of the Board.
I. K. JOHNSTON,
General Manager.
Toronto 9th, March, 1949.

ABOUT INSURANCE

Voluntary Disability Protection Instead Of Compulsory Cover

By GEORGE GILBERT

At present people generally are seeking relief from instead of an addition to existing regimentation and taxation, and so opposition is increased to the imposition of more in the form of compulsory health insurance or other measures having a similar effect.

Those who are familiar with the thriftless way in which governments administer their affairs are well aware that no government can carry on a business like insurance as efficiently or at as low a cost to the public in the long run as those who are engaged in it as a private competitive enterprise.

WHILE many reasons are given why sickness insurance, or health insurance as it is now generally called, should be conducted by the government on a compulsory basis instead of by private insurance organizations on a voluntary basis, about the only valid one is that private insurers do not cover enough people; but it cannot be denied that every year the discrepancy is being steadily reduced, although there is still a wide gap between the number insured and those who need the protection.

Private accident and health insurers are also criticized on the ground that their costs are too high. But experience shows that any saving in state insurance costs can only be effected temporarily by loading part of the costs upon the general taxpayers, and that in the end the costs must be borne by the insured themselves either directly or indirectly and are bound to be higher as in the case of all other government operated undertakings which do not have to be managed on a basis of efficiency or as economically as undertakings conducted on the private enterprise competitive system. The German state health insurance plan is often cited as a model, but statistics show that many times as many cases of illness have been reported as occurring among those insured under the state plan as compared with those among persons not coming under the plan.

As has been pointed out before, the reason is that under a state plan the administrators are mainly political appointees and do not feel the urge to efficient administration to the extent required by private competitive enterprise. While competition will compel private insurance organizations to pay all just claims, their business interests will force them to clamp down on the unjust or fraudulent claimant. Under state insurance there will undoubtedly be a greater absence from work because of the tendency to stay away on the slightest excuse. This is a defect in state health insurance.

In fact, this tendency to stay away from work and put in claims in order to get some easy money from the government is one of the strongest arguments against state health insurance, as it can, as one observer has pointed out, become very widespread and go a long way in undermining the moral fibre of the people. It is admitted that eliminating the first one or two weeks of sickness from the coverage might help in that respect, but, on the other hand, would bring considerable hardship to many honest claimants who need the protection most.

Although at one time there was quite a demand in some quarters for the establishment of compulsory state health insurance in Canada, at present there seems to be a growing body of opinion against the intervention of the government in this field. It is widely held that the government should confine its activities to the provision of medical care in the case of those individuals who are not in a position to make such provision for themselves, and that the rest of the population should not be subjected to this additional kind of regimentation, as they are already suffering from too much government regimentation as it is, and are looking for less instead of more of it.

Cost Fallacy

There are people who believe that the government could furnish life, fire, accident and sickness, and other classes of insurance to the public at a lower cost than can those now engaged in the business as a private competitive enterprise, and who are in favor of the establishment of municipal, provincial or federal government insurance schemes. Some of these, indeed, are engaged in various forms of private enterprise themselves, but they would raise their hands in holy horror at the suggestion that the government should intervene in their particular business with the object of effecting a saving in costs to the public.

In their opinion it would be simply ridiculous to think that any government, municipal, provincial or federal, could carry on their particular enterprise as efficiently or as economically in the long run as they themselves are able to operate it, with their experience and knowledge acquired after years of training and study, and that any temporary saving which might be shown at the outset could only be made possible by loading part of the costs on the general taxpayers.

Yet, strange to say, some of these businessmen evidently do not take the same view with respect to the government going into the insurance business, though a government is no better equipped to conduct an insurance undertaking efficiently or economically than it is to carry on any other commercial undertaking.

If businessmen and the public generally fully grasped this elementary truth—and they will not unless pains are taken to get them to do so—there would be little or no demand for government intervention in the insurance business or in any other business in which, like in the insurance business, there is plenty of competition and no monopoly, and in which people are protected against loss of their money by the public safeguards which surround the business.

Sometimes the claim is made that while there is competition for business between companies and between agents and agents, there is virtually no competition as to insurance rates. But, as is well known by those who take out insurance policies, there is lots of competition in all branches of insurance between tariff and non-tariff companies, between stock and mutual insurers, reciprocals and Lloyd's underwriters.

As a matter of fact, it is questionable if there is any other big business—and insurance is a big business—in which the competition as to rates and service is keener and is operating all the time to provide broader and broader service at lower and lower rates. This trend will continue as long as insurance is maintained as a private competitive enterprise, and the insurance buying public will reap the benefit. It will come to an end as regards any branch of the business if that branch is taken over and operated as a government monopoly, when, the incentive of competition being removed, the public will have to be satisfied with whatever type of service government bureaucrats see fit to provide.

What is needed at this time is a wider dissemination of information about the merits of the private competitive system of insurance and its advantages over any type of monopolistic system established by a federal, provincial or municipal government.

—Photo by Bowley and Carey

CANAL PROJECT: The opening of the Welland Canal, shown above, marks the beginning of navigation for 1949 on the Great Lakes. For the next eight months, canals and docksides will be crowded with freighters.

The Commercial General Insurance Company of Mexico

Notice is hereby given that the Commercial General Insurance Company of Mexico, having ceased to carry on business in Canada, will apply to the Minister of Finance for the release, on the fourth day of July, 1949, of the securities on deposit with the Minister of Finance, and that any insurance company opposing such release should file its opposition thereto with the Minister of Finance on or before the fourth day of July, 1949.

Dated at Toronto, Ontario, this 28th day of March, 1949.

(Sgd.) V. R. WILLEMSON,
Chief Agent for Canada.

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PILOT INSURANCE COMPANY

WANTED: A MAN WHO CAN GET THINGS DONE!

This is an opportunity for a capable, vigorous and forward-looking man, willing to work hard if the results are worth his while. The newly-formed Porcupine Chamber of Commerce is in the market for a Secretary Manager. There are more than 1,000 potential members for this organization in the richest gold-mining area in the world. The man we want must be a worker and must possess initiative and drive. He must have personality plus and the native ability to do a big job properly. If he is bilingual, so much the better, although that is not essential. To the right man a salary will be paid commensurate with the responsibilities of the job. Applicants should give complete details as to their background, age and experience and some indication of salary expected. Applications may be addressed to: The Porcupine Chamber of Commerce, Post Office Box No. 622, Timmins, Ontario.

—Photo by Panda

MODEL BANK: This is a model of the new Bank of Nova Scotia being built in down-town Toronto. Mathers and Haldenby, and Beck and Edie are architects. Model is by Photographic Survey Corporation, Toronto.

Mr. Wilson Makes A Bonfire Of Postwar Controls

By JOHN L. MARSTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

Postwar decontrol took a major step forward the other day when the Board of Trade of the United Kingdom made a "bonfire of controls". Many more consumer goods are off-ration, and it may be assumed that purchasing power and goods have reached a rough equilibrium. Mr. Marston discusses current "deflation" talk in U.K.

London.

HAROLD WILSON, president of the British Board of Trade, has adopted a slogan: to make a bonfire of controls. Last year the fire was started in earnest, and Mr. Wilson has kept it fed. It may be that, reading each successive list of goods and processes decontrolled, the general public has realized for the first time how intricate and all-embracing were the restrictions imposed by war.

Industrialists and traders, however, have been painfully aware of the change in their activities. Now they are involved in the reverse process, changing back to pre-war ways. For the less efficient, who have been sustained by quotas, fixed profit-margins, and other supports of the status quo, the revival of competition is not altogether welcome. There is general agreement, however, that health is being restored to the economy—within the limits of high taxation, accompanied by abnormal governmental expenditure.

The controls which are being relaxed are mainly those on the use of industrial materials by individual industries and firms, and those on the general public's buying of consumer goods. It should be noted that relaxation of controls in this sense does not necessarily—nor usually in practice — imply freedom of prices. The intention is to end during the current year all remaining industrial controls, except those affecting the "utility" schemes for providing good, simple articles (clothing, furniture, etc.) at reasonable prices, those on materials which cost hard currency, or are still scarce throughout the world.

Still Iron Control

In particular, there is still no sign of release from allocation of iron and steel or non-ferrous metals; and, despite the general emphasis on exports, the export of such commodities as coal, iron and steel, and non-ferrous scrap, is still rigorously controlled. On the consumer side, the most important releases have concerned textile goods and footwear: boots and shoes last year, then, by stages, the whole range of textiles this year, so that every consumer has been able (whatever the protests of the salvage bodies) to throw his clothing-ration book on the bonfire. But most foods, soap, petrol, coal and coke, are rationed in some way.

The strict controls of the war and postwar period were imposed in order to maintain consumption on reasonably healthy lines, against the upsetting influence of inflation. The relaxation of controls is, correspondingly, a sign of disinflation. But there is a marked contrast between the flamboyant "bonfire of controls" and the cautious statements, as in the Economic Survey for 1949, that "disinflation has not gone very far" and "the battle against inflation must continue to be fought."

Obviously, the government is not sure that, in relation to money in circulation, the supply of goods is really plentiful. Traders, on the other hand, in many branches of retail business particularly, are quite convinced that the supply of goods is already in excess of buying-power. How can these discrepancies be reconciled?

Though no sufficient figures to prove the point are available, it seems to be a reasonable assumption that in the British market the quantity of consumer-goods and available buying-power are in approximate equilibrium. Nevertheless, goods are accumulating. Money is not being spent so freely as in former years, because the outlook has changed.

The money in the public's pockets has not increased as much as the supply of goods, and the money has therefore to be more carefully allocated. The feeling that more, and more varied, goods are coming onto the market induces willingness to wait for better opportunities. At the same time, the sense of recession is affecting the sense of security which has prevailed among the working population all through the period of inflation. It is well to have something put by against a rainy day.

But it is by no means sure that the danger of inflationary spending is past. Many people of moderate income have spent already their war savings or service gratuities, but there is still a big accumulation of savings, payable on demand or at short notice, which might be put into circulation if the mood changed. The Economic Survey has warned that a new set of calculations would be needed if expenditure on armaments had to be substantially increased. It may be that the government envisages such an increase. It may be that, having experienced the difficulties of medium-scale rearmament in an inflationary period, it sees reason to ensure partial deflation before the scale of rearmament expands.

The controls, therefore, have not been lifted carelessly. Indirect taxation, particularly on such popular consumption items as tobacco and beer, has been maintained at high rates to draw off "surplus" spending-power. Goods have not been derationed or, in the industrial sphere, decontrolled until it has been established that at current prices there is no excess of demand.

Prices are, of course, inflated, and in some categories they are deliberately raised in order to restrain demand. The price mechanism is thus being brought carefully into play, side by side with, and to become a substitute for, the mechanism of controls. So there may be some conflict between the need to bring down prices in more competitive international conditions and the need to restrain a home demand which, over a widening field, is not formally controlled.

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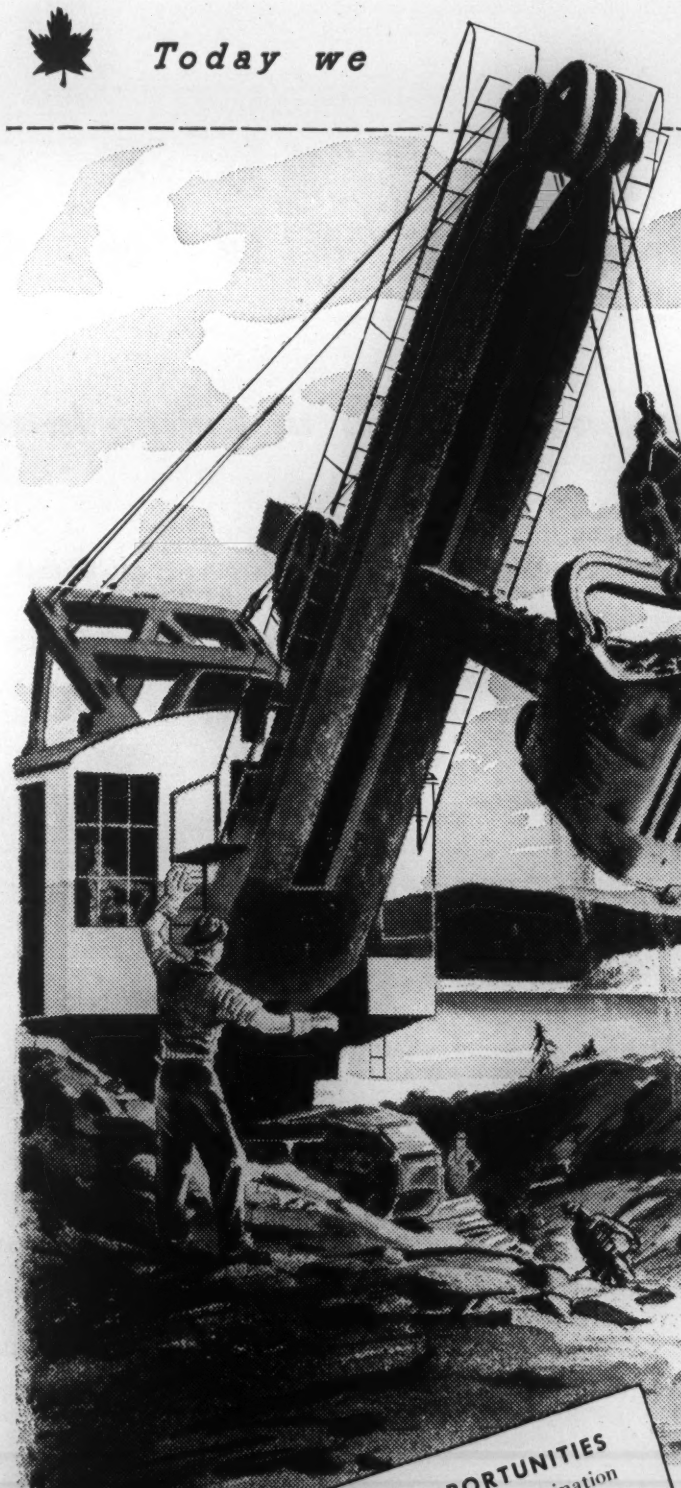

They Drained a Lake

to give Canada a Great New Industry

IT HAPPENED in Ontario's Rainy River District. Steep Rock Lake — fifteen miles long and ranging in depth from 40 to 265 feet — was emptied by batteries of giant pumps. Finlayson Lake was lowered by draining from the bottom. The course of the Seine River was completely changed. And one of the richest bodies of iron ore on the continent was uncovered. Providing millions of tons of ore a year — with enough uncovered for years to come — Steep Rock's development has been spectacular, but it is only ONE of many examples of Canada's tremendous modern advance. Today we truly live in a Greater Canada—one with productive capacity vastly increased and diversified, offering to young Canadians greater opportunities than ever before in every field of endeavour.

The iron and steel manufacturing industry presents another spectacular example of development: productive capacity and number of employees have been doubled since before the war, striking indication of Canada's new position as one of the world's great industrial nations.

SO MANY OPPORTUNITIES

"A sound idea and the determination to carry it through — those are sure passports to success in Canada today where there are so many interesting opportunities in so many different kinds of activity" —says MR. LESLIE BUTCHER, of Windsor, Ont.

Mr. Butcher—member of Canada's 1936 Olympic basketball team—after returning from college in the U.S. and being manager of a local insurance office, started his own Butcher Enterprises. Their development provides many examples of this young Canadian's energy and enterprise. They include: a unique and successful service in the wrapping of products for shipping; and the modernization of the Windsor Arena to present outstanding sports and entertainment events with great success.

One of a series presented by

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to promote a fuller realization by Canadians of Canada's present greatness

Business Briefs

NEW ALL-TIME PEAK expenditure of $31,664,959 in 1948 brought the B.C. Electric expansion program within sight of completion, said A. E. Grauer, president of B.C. Power Corporation, in releasing the company's 1948 annual report.

As a result of improved and enlarged facilities and increased power consumption, the company reported net income of $2,603,485 compared with $1,980,605 in 1947. At that, however, earnings were no higher than those made in the late 1920's when the volume of business was one half the present size. Gross revenues for 1948, at $36,910,053 were 16.65 per cent higher than in 1947, while operating expenses at $31,594,082 were up 13.54 per cent. Per Class "A" share, the 1948 net income was equivalent to $2.60 compared with $1.98 in 1947. After $1,600,000 for Class "A" dividends, continued at the rate of $1.60 per annum, there remained approximately one million dollars of the year's earnings—or 40 per cent which were re-invested in the business in the form of expanded and improved facilities.

•

LAST year the Independent Order of Foresters, a fraternal benefit society organized in 1874, increased its membership by over 5,000 to 141,000 and its insurance in force by nearly $7,000,000 to $128,000,000. It paid to members and beneficiaries over $3,700,000, compared with $3,628,448 in 1947. Besides insurance benefits it provides fraternal benefits, the amount of such benefits paid in 1948 was $62,000. Assets at the end of the year totalled $47,637,685, while the surplus and contingent reserves amounted to $7,777,912 compared with $8,062,447 at the end of the previous year.

•

REDUCTION IN NET INCOME during 1948, because of a greater increase in operating expenses than in gross revenues, was reported by Quebec Power Co. and its wholly-owned subsidiary, the Quebec Railway, Light and Power Co. The report was presented to shareholders by James Wilson, O.B.E., at the annual meeting.

Capital expenditures last year amounted to $1,706,320, of which $802,868 was spent on construction of new transmission and distribution lines and extensions to the rural distribution system. Another $241,115 was expended on additions to the capacity of Limoilou substation and the installation of underground cables in Quebec City, and $662,337 on various other additions and improvements to plants and equipment.

Gross revenue was $3,875,112, an increase of $149,023 over 1947, from street-car, bus, railway and freight operations. However, total operating expenses of $3,483,884 were $303,574 higher, due to raised wage levels, increased prices of materials and higher charges which resulted in a loss in bus operations. After deducting all charges, net income amounted to $887, and no interest was paid on the 1 per cent First Mortgage Income bonds and no dividends were paid on preferred or common shares.

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THE ANNUAL REPORT of Canadian Celanese Ltd. for the year ended December 31, 1948, records the further progress made by the company. Net profit was increased by $2,258,000 to $5,283,810, the latter equal to $10.57 per share on each of the 400,000 preferred shares, $1.75 Series, and the 100,000 preferred shares, $1.00 series, outstanding, with the balance, after providing for preferred dividends, being equal to $3.61 per share on the 1,241,636 common shares outstanding at the year-end, the result of a 4-for-1 subdivision in December. The 1947 net profit of $3,025,462 is, after preferred dividends, equivalent to $1.81 per share on the new common stock.

Net operating profit showed an increase of over $3,000,000 at $9,742,762 and investment income was also higher at $216,047 as against $149,569. Total income amounted to $9,958,809 as compared with $6,808,439 a year ago.

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IN COMMON WITH the electrical manufacturing industry the Canadian Westinghouse Co. Ltd. enjoyed a new high level of production during 1948, measured both in actual physical output and in dollar volume. The net profits from the year's operations amounted to $4,177,340. Four quarterly dividends of 50c. per share, equal to $2.00 per annum, were paid during the year.

Inventories of $15,762,483 (before deducting a reserve of $500,000) compare with inventories of the previous year of $14,149,590, an increase of 11 per cent. This increase is due to the continued rise in material and wage costs, as well as the building up of stocks of finished products for "off the shelf" delivery. While these inventories have been conservatively valued to allow for losses on inactive or unbalanced stocks, it has been considered necessary to make a special provision of $500,000 to provide for losses from price reductions.

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THE RESULTS of Canadian Oil Companies, Ltd., planned post-war expansion program, together with an easing in supplies, are reflected in the favorable profits reported by Canadian Oil Companies for the year ended December 31, 1948. Net profit for the year showed an increase of $155,819 to $887,408, equal to $22.19 per share on the 40,000 shares of combined 8 per cent, 5 per cent and 4 per cent preferred stocks outstanding, and, after providing for preferred dividends, the balance was equal to $1.58 per share on the common stock. The 1947 net profit of $731,589 was equal to $18.29 per share preferred and $1.22 per share common.

Net operating profits of $2,608,594 represented an increase of $158,542 over the previous year's $2,450,052.

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R. C. BERKINSHAW, chairman of the board of directors of the Easy Washing Machine Co. Ltd., has announced the election of S. J. Randall, formerly vice-president and general manager, as president. As chief executive officer, Mr. Randall will continue to give active direction to the affairs of the company. C. H. Legg, secretary-treasurer, has been elected a vice president.

RAYMOND DUPUIS, K. C. has been elected a member of the Canadian advisory board of the Royal Insurance Co. Ltd., and the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co. He is president of Dupuis Frères Ltée of Montreal and a director of the Royal Bank.

1948!!!

1948 was a year of heavy losses . . .

Fire — Fire wastage one of the heaviest in the history of North America—Estimated $750,000,000.

Automobile — Death and injury on the highways at the highest level recorded.

Accident and Liability — Accidents in the home, at work and on the street continued to mount without let-up.

THE prudence of past years, careful administration, and the consequent reserves built up in better years make it possible for Insurance Companies to meet their full obligations to policyholders and to the public, and continue with increasing value the many and varied services in insurance advice and loss protection. An enlightened public does realize that:—

- It makes its own premium rates. As losses and the consequent claims are reduced, the cost of insurance is reduced.
- In its own interest, it must assist Insurance Companies in their continuing efforts to eliminate hazards and so reduce losses.
- Consistent with establishing the financial reserves for your protection in years of heavy losses, the intense competition in the Insurance business guarantees that premium rates will be kept at the lowest possible level which good management can provide.

Insurance Companies not only collect premiums and pay losses, but work continually to reduce premiums by preventing losses.

- In 1949, help prevent the fires and accidents which cause financial suffering in your community.
- It is in YOUR interest to co-operate.

The Symbol of Board Insurance Sound Protection

Issued in the interests of Safety and Security by:

Canadian Underwriters' Association

Board insurance is Fire, Automobile and Casualty insurance protection written by strong and reputable Stock Insurance Companies operating in Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast and which are members of the various Underwriters' Associations in Canada.